THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Exterritoriality Next on Schedule!

Prospects For Stabilized Conditions

The Question of the Nishihara Loans

National Christian Council Supports Nanking Government

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen Flees from Victory

By Anna Louise Strong

Some Portuguese Embassies to China

By J. A. J.

How China Lost Tariff Autonomy

By Kan Lee

A List of Nationalist Loans

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1928

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Insurance in the A.A.U. means a liberal policy, low cost and prompt settlement of claims.

American Asiatic Underwriters,
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

46-337

"Chesterfield? —blow some my way!"

Mild enough for anybody
. . . and yet they Satisfy*

*SMOKERS want a *mild* cigarette, but not one that tastes flat.

What they do want is mildness *with* taste. They want a cigarette that will *satisfy*.

Chesterfield cigarettes are blended and cross-blended from mild, pure, fragrant tobaccos in such a way as to give you mildness without the loss of taste.

While mild enough for anybody, Chesterfields s-a-t-i-s-f-y!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

46-338

98 percent of Shanghai Residents Buy at the Department Stores

In the year 1900 the first department store was started. During a period of 28 years department store business has been developed to such an extent that there is practically no single man or woman who has not purchased something from the department store. Such radip development and prosperity of the business is due to the wise policy of selling only quality goods.

The Three Big Department Stores on Nanking Road buy directly from factories in all important cities in the world in large quantity and on cash terms. That they earn cash and trade discounts and pay no commission to middlemen makes the price of goods sold at the department stores always lower than in the market.

The courteous and prompt service as well as the helpful suggestions given make shopping at the department stores a real pleasure.

GET THE HABIT

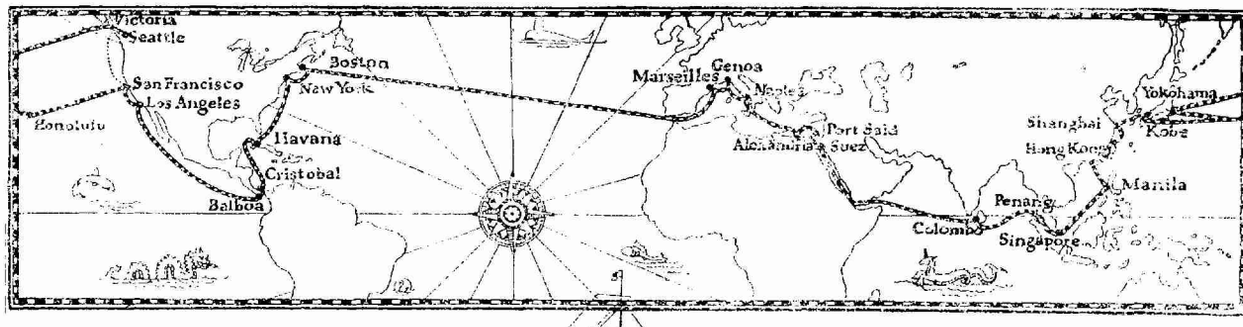
Shop always at

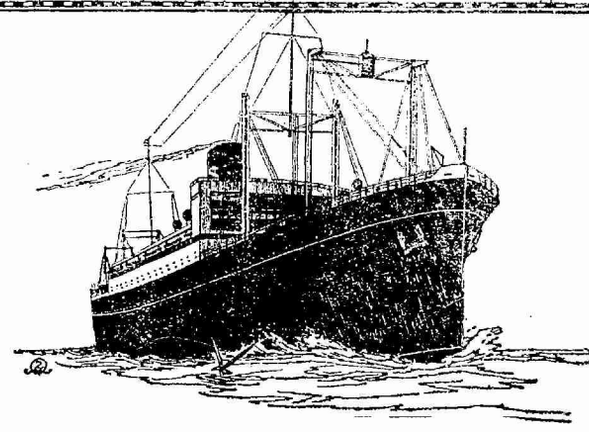
WING ON (Incorporated in Hongkong)

SUN SUN (Incorporated in China)

SINCERE (Incorporated in Hongkong)

46-339





EAST OR WEST

A Service Unexcelled

The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

The Cuisine is world famous. Crisp lettuce, celery, fruits, fresh milk, eggs, meats, all delectably prepared by competent and skilful chefs. The service is all that you could desire.

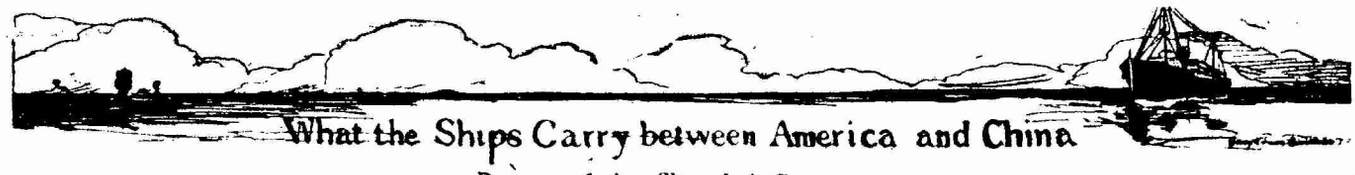
The staterooms on "PRESIDENT LINERS" are all outside, large and beautifully furnished. Beds ensure maximum travel comfort. Hot and cold running water, wardrobes, mirrors, reading lamps, thermos bottles, fans. Many rooms have private tub and fresh water baths. You will enjoy traveling to America, Interport or Round the World to Europe on these great modern, fast Liners.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Dollar Steamship Line
American Mail Line

The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD

46-340



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Oct. Customs Rate Tls. 1.39 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, Sept. 18
from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	509
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	9
,, Yarn, Mercerised	,,	2
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	270
Apples, Fresh	,,	57
Asbestos Sheets and Packing	,,	3
Borax, Powder	,,	84
Canned Fruits	,,	335
Glucose	,,	168
Grapes, Fresh	,,	101
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent.	,,	1,450
50 ,, Reduced	,,	55
Ink, Printing	,,	525
Lead, Red	,,	53
Leather, Calf	,,	24
Leather, Cow	,,	12
,, Kid	,,	1
Leather, Sole	,,	46
Oranges, Fresh	,,	309
Paints	,,	20
Paper, Blotting	,,	15
,, Cardboard	,,	11
,, Common Printing	,,	2,593
,, Wrapping	,,	1,258
,, Writing	,,	1,047
,, Unclassed	,,	63
Raisins, Dried	,,	394
Sulphur Black	,,	487
Files	Doz.	1,513
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	2,288
Paints	,,	110
Cigars	Mille	1
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	34
Shoes	Pairs	72
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	11
Machines, Knitting	,,	9
,, Sewing	,,	5
Motor-cars	,,	22
Motor-trucks	,,	16
Oilcloth	,,	904
Typewriters	,,	51
Infants' Food	Hk.Tls.	1,997
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	10,828
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	27,449
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs.	468 Hk.Tls. 18,899
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	79,613
Silver Bars	,,	1,193,334

UNICOI, Sept. 20.
From U. S. A.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Plate Cuttings	Pls.	1,683
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	6,690
Ink, Printing	,,	18
Soda, Caustic	,,	3,948
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	740
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	14
Cigarettes	Mille	2,000
Cigars	Mille	6

CITY OF WELLINGTON, Sept. 20.
From U. S. A.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick	Pls	420
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,110
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,777
Starch, Corn	,,	735
Cotton Raw	Bls.	1,312
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	4,690
Petrolatum	,,	45
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	180
Tobacco Stalk	,,	244
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	945
,, Transformer	,,	23,653

SIBERIA MARU, Sept. 22.
from U. S. A.

Borax, Refined	Pls.	331
Cigarettes	Mille	3,100

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Sept. 22.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	15
Copper Sheets, Polished	,,	8
Steel Wire Rope	Pls.	3
Canned Asparagus	,,	20
,, Awabi	,,	19
Canned Fruits,	,,	452
Cheese	,,	6
Grapes, Fresh	,,	68
Ink, Printing	,,	163
Leather, Sole	,,	28
Macaroni	,,	69
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,318
Oranges, Fresh	,,	21
Paper, Boxboard	,,	1,345
Raisins	,,	1,875
Motor-cars	Pcs.	23
Typewriters	,,	9
Milk, Powdered	Doz.	450
Canned Sardines	Doz.	200
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	76
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	66,653
Paints: Varnishes	,,	100
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	158,539
Silver Bars	,,	1,110,190
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	527

EMPRESS OF CANADA, Sept. 22.
from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Grey	Pcs.	1,960

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Sept. 22.
To U. S. A.

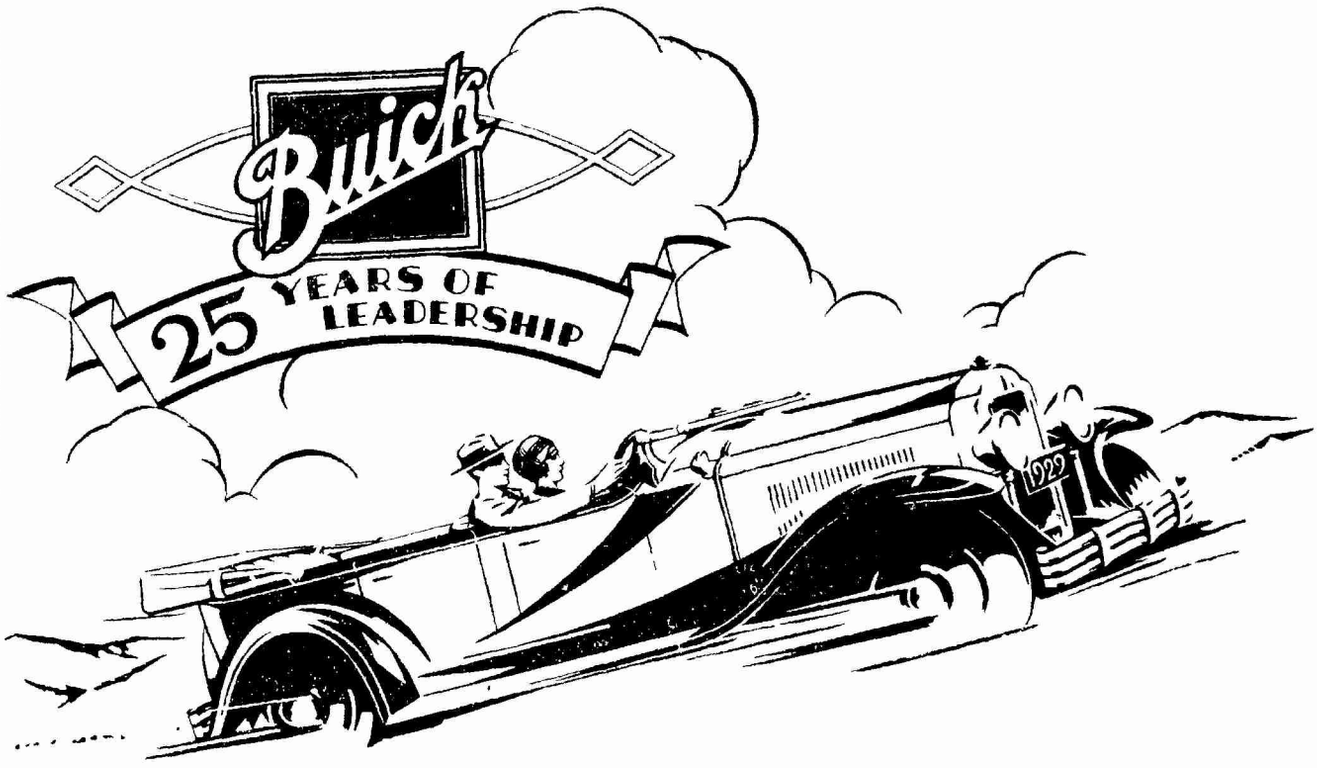
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 115	Pls. 115.20
White other Ports	Bls 15	,, 14.96
Yellow, other Ports	Bls. 10	,, 10.40
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports	Bls. 10	Pls. 10.30
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports	Bls.10	Pls. 10.48
Silk Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls.4	Pls. 1.12
Other Ports	Bls.103	,, 332.50
Silk Piece Goods		,, 9.30
Tea, Black:		
Other Kinds, Kiukiang		,, 46
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo		Pls. 10
Brassware		,, 117
Egg Yolk, Dried		,, 69
Egg Albumen, Dried		,, 42
Egg, Whole, Frozen		,, 672
Woodware		,, 17
Wool, Sheep's		,, 208

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Tel. 18891-18990 Oct. 24

Market Closed Strong Business none 4,043,300

STOCK	Monday Oct. 22	Tuesday Oct. 23
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	237½	238
American Can (Common)	107⅜	109⅛
American Radiator	159	159⅛
American Smelting	263	264½
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	179¼	179⅜
American Tobacco "B"	169¾	171⅛
Armour & Co. "A"	17⅞	17⅝
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	85½	85¼
Anaconda Copper	87⅛	88¾
Bancitaly Corp.	122	120½
Bank of Montreal	380	385
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	67⅛	68⅝
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	119¾	120
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	66¾	66½
Calumet & Hecla	43⅞	44⅜
Canadian Pacific Railway	215	216
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	79	78⅝
Cavanaugh Dobbs	None	36
Cerro de Pasco	104¾	104
Chicago Great Western Railroad	33⅞	33½
Chile Copper	57⅜	59⅞
Chrysler	131¼	135⅜
Consolidated Gas of New York	81⅛	81⅛
Coty Incorporated	None	278⅞
Davison Chemical	63	62⅛
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	425	429¾
Eastman Kodak	175⅞	190½
Electric Investors	66¼	65¼
Fox Film "A"	101⅜	101⅜
General Cigar	61½	61⅝
General Electric Co.	169	170¼
General Motors	217⅞	218⅜
General Railway Signal (Com.)	109	107
Gold Dust	104¾	103½
Granby Consolidated	71½	74¼
Hudson Motor Car	83½	84
Industrial Rayon	136	132
International Cement (Common)	75½	74¼
International Match, Pfd.	105	104
International Nickel (Common)	180	178⅜
International Printers Ink	48⅝	48½
International Products Corp. (Common)	13¼	13⅛
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
Kelvinator	11½	11½
Kennecott Copper	115	117¾
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	90⅜	90
Lorillard Company (Common)	28¼	28
Madison Square Garden	22¼	22½
Mengel Co.	38⅞	39
Missouri Pacific By.	70½	71⅝
New York Air Brake Co.	40⅞	41½
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	49⅝	49⅛
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	95¼	96⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	65	64¼
Radio Corporation	221	223
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	146⅜	146
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	156⅝	156
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	70⅝	70¼
Standard Oil of California	61⅜	63
Standard Oil of Indiana	77⅜	78⅞
Standard Oil of New Jersey	46⅛	46¾
Standard Oil of New York	35¼	36⅛
Texas Corporation (Common)	67	68⅛
Texas Gulf Sulphur	73½	72⅝
Timken Roller Bearing	144	144
Union Carbide	190	195
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	200	200⅜
United States Leather	57	56⅞
United States Realty & Imp Co.	79¾	79¼
United States Rubber (Common)	41	41
United States Steel	160⅛	164¾
Victor Talking Machine (Com)	138¼	137¾
Wright Aeronautical	166	167¾



Twenty-five Years of Leadership

ANNOUNCING Buick for 1929—it is fitting that the twenty-fifth anniversary of Buick leadership should be signalized by the introduction of so fine a car as the 1929 Buick. Carrying forward the time-tested principles of engineering design which caused the public to confer its highest recognition, this new car is a true Buick—established in reputation as to value and performance—yet new as this morning's sun in beauty and in freshness.

To see it is to understand that it has new elements of style and distinction. With bold, sure strokes its designers have given Buick a worthy vehicle for its trustworthy mechanism—have created a really outstanding appearance for this most dignified of cars.

To be a well-informed motorist you must see the 1929 Buick. A visit to our showrooms will well repay you. Do it at once.

H. S. Honigsberg Motor Company
Fed. Inc., U. S. A.
Shanghai.

Ricks & Company (Fed. Inc., U. S. A.)
Peking & Tientsin

Tsingtao Motors
Tsingtao

American Automobile Company
Harbin

Buick is a Product of General Motors

46-342

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

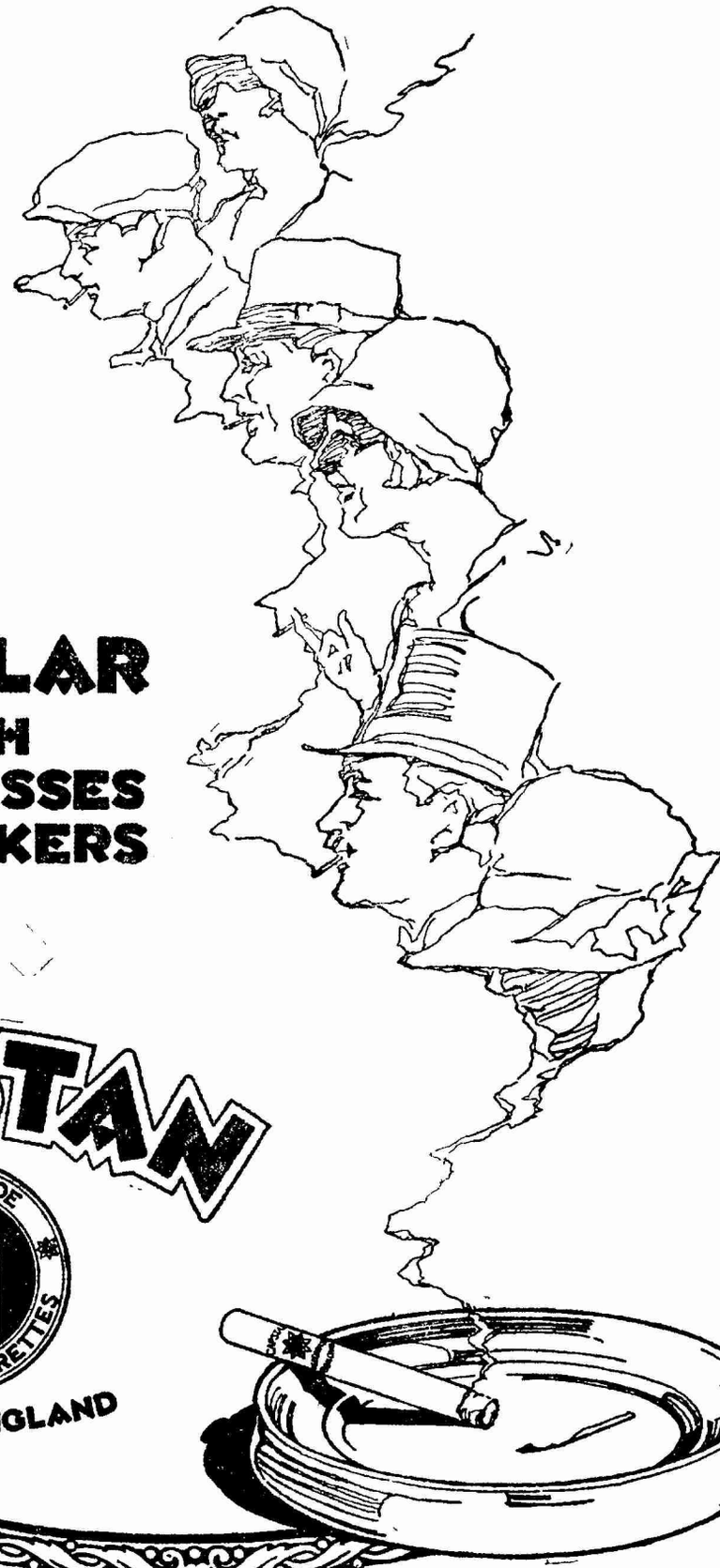
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai



POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES OF SMOKERS

CAPSTAN

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

MADE IN ENGLAND

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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLVI SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1928 NUMBER 9

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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P. T. CHEN

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
A Way Out For Peiping—Advertising! 273
Importance of China's Trade to Japan 274
Sun Chuan-Fang Goes Into Business! 274
Still More on the Barga Incident 275
Extraterritoriality Next on the Schedule! 275
The Question of the Nishihara Loans! 276
The Crime Situation in the International Settlement 278
Special Articles
National Christian Council Supports Nanking Govt.; Favors Christianization of International Relations. 285
Mrs. Sun Yat-sen Flees From Victory ..... By Anna Louise Strong 287
Some Portuguese Embassies to China ..... By J. A. J. 289
How China Lost Her Tariff Autonomy ..... By Kan Lee, Ph. D. 290
The Prospects for Stabilized Conditions ..... By J. B. P. 296
Who's Who in China 300
Men and Events 301
Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 302
From the Chinese Press 302
New Books of Interest in the Far East 304
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741 CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
11 West 42nd Street New York City
Telephone: Longacre 4500 Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L C Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices
WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D C.

A WAY OUT FOR PEIPING —ADVERTISING!

ALL REPORTS agree that a most serious situation exists in Peiping where many thousands of persons are in destitute circumstances. The National Government has appropriated a considerable sum of money for relief purposes and foreign relief agencies are also helping, but this assistance can be of little more than temporary value. Peiping is suffering from two calamities, one being the removal of the National Government to Nanking and the other being the economic depression caused by the discontinuance of railway transportation. Aside from being the seat of the Chinese Government, Peiping's only other industry of consequence has been that of a railway center, the junction point of the Peiping-Tientsin-Mukden and Pukow lines, the Peiping-Suiyuan line and the Peiping-Hankow line. Although the Ministry of Communications has been transferred to Nanking, Peiping is still a railway center and the resumption of railway traffic ultimately will tend to restore better conditions. But the removal of the National Capital from Peiping is something difficult to replace, although the establishment of the Chihli provincial capital in the city will help a little. Thousands of officials and government clerks and those dependent upon them, have either removed to Nanking with the new government, or have gone elsewhere to seek a livelihood. The result is that Peiping has a large population which cannot be supported, land values have become depressed and conditions are most serious. As stated previously, charity can be of little more than temporary value and Peiping must look for other means of livelihood. One way out for Peiping would be through advertising—an advertising campaign to attract tourists Few persons will question the fact that Peiping is one of the richest cities in the world for the tourist and all the city needs is an advertising campaign abroad to make that fact known. Tens of thousands of well-to-do Americans who go to Europe every year could easily be attracted to Peiping, if someone had sufficient enterprise to inaugurate a proper advertising campaign in the newspapers and magazines of the United States. As to the financing of such a campaign, there are various interests which might assist such as the steamship lines, hotels and railways. The National Government and the Chihli provincial government as well as the Peiping municipality could also assist. As to the details of the campaign, this should be the easiest part because the material exists in abundance in Peiping for advertising literature which could be supplied to steamship lines and hotels and travel agencies abroad. Then the newspaper and magazine advertising could be used to attract the public's attention to

Peiping as a place for tourist travel and investigation. A few thousand dollars spent in this way would bring returns to Peiping in the form of thousands of tourists who would spend millions of dollars in the city every year. There are many travel agencies located about the Pacific which would welcome such a campaign and would be glad to cooperate with it, notably the Hawaii Publicity Bureau, the officials of which are now in China. Hawaii, located at the "cross-roads of the Pacific" provides an excellent example of what can be done in the promotion of the tourist business. Through the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the distribution of literature and newspaper advertising, the tourist business has been made the third industry of the Islands, being exceeded only by sugar and pineapples. The Tourist Bureau has estimated that the average visitor to Honolulu remains in the city for thirty days and spends a minimum of G.$300. And Honolulu hasn't much to show the tourist except a beach, a volcano and climate! This has been the direct result of advertising and what Honolulu has done Peiping ought to be able to exceed a hundred fold! Honolulu would be glad to help because that city gets the tourists both coming and going.

IMPORTANCE OF CHINA'S TRADE TO JAPAN

IN LAST WEEK'S issue of *The Review* there appeared a reference to a series of articles by Mr. George E. Sokolsky, the editor of the *Far Eastern Review* on the subject of Japan's trade relations with China in which Mr. Sokolsky attempted to show that China's trade is a matter of little importance to Japan, hence the futility of the present Chinese boycott and attempt on the part of the Chinese to force Japan to revise the so-called unequal treaties. That Mr. Sokolsky's view of the situation does not coincide with the views of responsible commercial and financial leaders in Japan was indicated in our discussion of this subject last week, but since that was written still further information bearing on this point has come to hand. We refer to an article by Mr. Yunasuke Yasukawa, director of the important Japanese firm of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Tokyo. In an article which appeared in the October number of *Pacific Affairs*, the official journal of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Mr. Yasukawa explains that Japan's exports to China amount to 20 percent of Japan's total exports and Japan's imports from China amount to 13 percent of Japan's total imports. He then cites the following statistical table showing the importance of China's trade to Japan,

Year	Exports to China	Percentage	Imports	Percentage
1923	Yen 301,300,000	19%	Yen 285,288,000	13%
1924	389,771,000	20%	318,585,000	12%
1925	515,081,000	21%	306,152,000	11%
1926	472,160,000	22%	339,602,000	13%
1927	383,069,000	19%	336,649,000	14%

According to Mr. Yasukawa, Japan holds first place in China's foreign trade, taking 30 percent of both imports and exports and that Japan's contribution to China's tariff revenues amounted to Taels 69,000,000 in 1926. He then presented the following tables showing the importance of the trade in particular items,

Japan's Exports to China		Japan's Imports from China	
Cotton Cloth	Yen 128,295,000	Oil Cake	Yen 60,008,000
Sugar	30,080,000	Cotton	49,717,000
Coal	18,618,000	Millet	31,589,000
Marine Products	14,571,000	Beans	23,341,000
Paper	10,998,000	Crude Oils and Fats	18,591,000
Cotton Thread	10,319,000	Cocoon, Raw Silk and Waste Silk	16,844,000
Drugs and Dyes	6,824,000	Coal	13,794,000
Lumber	5,664,000	Flaxen Cloth	12,509,000
Machinery	5,180,000	Lumber	10,416,000
Sake	3,365,000	Eggs	9,991,000
Other Drinks and Foods	3,240,000	Wheat and Rice Bran	8,704,000
Glass	2,638,000	Beef	6,716,000
Iron Manufactures	2,427,000	Hides	5,374,000
Rubber Tyres	1,657,000	Iron Ore	4,348,000
Porcelain and Pottery	1,596,000	Tin	4,120,000
Hats	1,489,000	Lacquer	4,076,000
Soap and Cosmetics	1,435,000	Rice	3,434,000
Bronze and Copper	1,400,000	Matting	2,489,000
Silk Cloth	1,337,000	Tobacco Leaves	2,289,000
Hides	1,304,000	Wheat	2,159,000
Iron	1,275,000	Drugs	1,981,000
Cotton Goods	1,223,000	Salt	1,678,000
Cement	1,157,000	Animal Bones	1,581,000
Lamp and Lamp Parts	1,152,000	Animal Hair	1,228,000
Buttons	1,043,000	Miscellaneous	37,787,000
Miscellaneous	65,983,000		
Foreign Products (re-exported)	58,799,000		Yen 334,754,000
	Yen 383,069,000		

It is difficult to fathom the motive behind this new line of Japanese propaganda, unless it is designed to convince the outside world that Japan has not been adversely affected and cannot be adversely affected by China's antagonism toward Japan's present policy of aggression. An examination of the foregoing statistics proves the futility of such arguments, for while China is a vast agricultural self-supporting nation able to subsist on her own resources, Japan must have foreign trade to live. While foreign trade is important to China, the fact remains that the nation did exist for centuries without extensive contact with the outside world. Japan has become in recent years a highly-industrialized country with a surplus population of at least 20,000,000 which must be supported by foreign trade. Japan has in recent years developed important trade connections all over the world, but China is Japan's nearest and best market and is vital to Japan's needs. The slightest disruption of this market immediately affects Japan; and worse, affects Japan's financial standing and credit abroad. Japanese merchants interested in the China trade and the Japanese people generally realize the importance of friendly relations with China and the futility of trying to dominate this country by bayonets and gun-boats. It is only the little military-bureaucracy controlling the Government in Tokyo, which is headed by General-Baron Tanaka, the present premier, which still believes in the bayonet-gunboat policy, but they are fighting on their last legs against the development of democracy in both China and Japan. The day is well past when China's 400,000,000 people can be dominated by Japan. Practically the entire outside world, with the exception of Japan, has come to realize the truth of this statement. Japan will come to realize it in time, but the possibility exists that it may require a revolution in the Island Empire to bring about the change!

SUN CHUAN-FANG GOES INTO BUSINESS!

THE *Sin Wan Pao* printed a report from Mukden on October 11 stating that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the former tupan of the Lower Yangtsze area, who was driven out by the Nationalists two years ago, has decided to go into business and has organized a company known as the "Fu Lee Frontier Development Company," which will engage in development enterprises in North Manchuria. Since his eviction from the five southeastern provinces and his defeat at Nanking when he attempted to stage a come-back in the

summer of 1927, Marshal Sun has been living in Mukden and cooperating with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang. Marshal Sun was one of the most intelligent of the military "dictators" who were displaced by the Nationalist movement, and it was largely due to accident and personal jealousies that he got on the wrong side of the fence. Now if the report is correct that he is going into business, it is most encouraging in two ways: first, that he is convinced of the futility of making another attempt to re-establish himself politically; and second, his decision to engage in business sets a precedent for others to follow. Heretofore the defeated militarists seldom ever gave up hope. They usually retired to some foreign concession and awaited another day. The fact that the Powers controlling concessions in China proper have recently ceased providing refuge for ousted officials, has caused most of these men to go to Dairen, the Japanese leased territory in Manchuria where the Japanese still grant protection. That city is literally filled with former Chihli, Fengtien, and Anfu party leaders who have deposited their fortunes in the Japanese banks and sit around waiting for a shift in the political situation that might be favorable to them. Marshal Sun, apparently, has decided that a business career would be preferable to a "wait-and-see" sojourn in Dairen. If others of the old regimes would follow the example of Marshal Sun much good might be accomplished, because most of these former officials are immensely wealthy, and China now has great need for money in reconstruction enterprises.

STILL MORE ON THE BARGA INCIDENT

AN American businessman in Shanghai, who recently made the trip to Europe by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, has written *The Review* giving some further information on the so-called Barga incident in Manchuria last summer which serves to cast still more light on that abortive uprising. The writer of the letter states that a short time before the Mongolian uprising last August, which resulted in a temporary disruption of traffic on the Chinese-Eastern Railway, a large shipment of "machinery" was received in Harbin from Japan, the boxes having been shipped by way of Vladivostock on a through bill of lading. When the boxes arrived in Harbin, they were opened by the Chinese Maritime Customs inspector and were found to contain, not machinery, but rifles, pistols and a large quantity of ammunition. According to the report the parcels were consigned to a Japanese in Harbin, hence the suspicion exists that they were intended for the Mongols, the alleged purpose being to start a commotion in Northern Manchuria which would give the Japanese military an excuse for sending troops into that area and also for the purpose of starting a back-fire against Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang in order to embarrass him in his plans for joining the Nationalist Government. The American businessman also stated that for several weeks prior to the Mongol uprising several groups of Japanese travelers, allegedly tourists, visited the region along the Chinese-Eastern Railway between Tsitsihar and Manchouli. Whether there was any connection between the Japanese arms shipment and touring parties and the abortive Mongol uprising, is, of course, not known, but in view of the extensive Japanese propaganda which attempted to place the blame on the Russians and even alleged the leadership of Borodin, it is interesting to hear something on the other side. The American businessman who sent the foregoing information concluded his letter with the statement, "To blame everything on the Russians and Bolsheviks is pure bunk and flatters them!"

Extraterritoriality Next on the Schedule!

ALTHOUGH there has been no official announcement, it became known last week that the National Government has sent identic notes to the various Powers suggesting an early consideration of the question of relinquishment of foreign consular jurisdiction in China. The form that these Notes have taken is not known, but it is known that China has notified all countries whose treaties have expired that their consular jurisdictions in China have also lapsed, and that all countries whose treaties have not yet expired are shortly to be notified to the same effect. There can be only one meaning to these moves and that is the National Government is now planning to direct its major attention to this question. What the result will be no one can say, but it is not unlikely that some nation, possibly the United States will make the first move and negotiate a new treaty with China containing a definite plan for relinquishment of extraterritoriality. The United States, Great Britain and France have expressed their willingness to conclude new treaties on a basis of equality and mutual respect and this obviously includes a revision of the extrality clauses in the treaties. There are three possible ways of settling this question: immediate, outright relinquishment of consular jurisdiction; the Turkish plan; and the Siam plan. Outright relinquishment is what the National Government desires, similar to the method applied in the negotiation of treaties with Germany and Russia since the world war. The Turkish plan would be outright relinquishment, with a condition that China should employ foreign legal advisers to sit in cases involving foreigners or foreign interests. The Siam plan would provide for foreigners to become immediately subject to the Chinese courts, but with a right to appeal cases to the foreign consular courts over a definite and limited term of years pending the completion of the codification of Chinese laws and organization of modern courts. All three of these plans offer precedents for China in her present plans for abolition of foreign consular jurisdictions; hence it is certain that something will be done shortly. Foreign interests in China, up to the present have given little thought to this question, except along the line of stubborn opposition to any change. Few have realized that from a practical standpoint, extraterritoriality has already ceased to exist except in the restricted areas of the foreign concessions. In view of China's obvious intention to energetically press this question, it would seem that foreign interests in China could be of very great service to themselves and to China as well, if they would begin studying this question from the standpoint of working out some plan of compromise which would be acceptable to China and at the same time provide reasonable protection for foreign interests through the period of readjustment that will be necessary to bridge the gap from the present status to the time of complete relinquishment.

TREATIES BETWEEN CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS

This table, which shows the status of China's treaties with various foreign countries, was prepared by the Treaty Revision Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government in Nanking.

	Expiration
I. Treaties (with a specified duration and subject to renewal) which have expired.	
(1) Sino-Belgian Treaty of Peking, November 2, 1865.	October 27, 1926.
(2) Sino-British Tibet Trade Regulations, April 20, 1908.	April 20, 1928.
(3) Sino-Danish Treaty of Tientsin, July 13, 1863	June 30, 1928.
(4) Sino-French Convention of Tientsin, April 25, 1886.	
(5) Sino-French Additional Commercial Convention, June 26, 1887.	August 7, 1926.
(6) Sino-French Supplementary Additional Convention, June 20, 1895.	
(7) Sino-Italian Treaty of Peking, October 26, 1866.	June 30, 1928.
(8) Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, July 21, 1896.	
(9) Sino-Japanese Supplementary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, October 8, 1903.	October 20, 1926.
(10) Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Amity and Commerce, December 1, 1887.	April 28, 1928.
(11) Sino-Spanish Treaty of Tientsin, October 10, 1864.	May 10, 1927.
II. Treaties (with a specified duration and subject to renewal) which have not yet expired.	
(1) Sino-American Commercial Treaty, October 8, 1903.	January 13, 1934.
(2) Sino-Brazilian Treaty of Tientsin, October 3, 1881.	June 3, 1932.
(3) Sino-British Treaty of Tientsin, June 26, 1858.	October 24, 1930.
(4) Sino-British Commercial Treaty September 5, 1902.	July 28, 1933.
(5) Sino-French Treaty of Tientsin June 9, 1885.	Nov. 28, 1935.
(6) Sino-Peruvian Treaty of Tientsin, June 26, 1874.	August 7, 1935.
(7) Sino-Swedish Treaty of Peking, July 2, 1908.	June 14, 1929.
III. Treaties (with a specified duration and not subject to renewal) notifiable any time after the expiration of the stated period.	REMARKS
(1) Sino-American Treaty of Wanghea, July 3, 1844.	Duration Specified: 12 years.
(2) Sino-British Regulations regarding Trade, Communication and Pasturage, to be appointed to the Sikkim-Tibet Convention of 1890, December 5, 1893.	Duration Specified: 5 years.
(3) Sino-British Convention giving effect to Article III of the Convention 24th July, 1886, relating to Burma and Tibet, March 1, 1894.	Duration Specified: 6 years.
(4) Sino-British Agreement modifying the Burma Frontier and Trade Convention of 1st March, 1894, Feb. 4, 1897.	Do
(5) Sino-French Treaty of Whampoa, Oct. 24, 1844.	Duration Specified. 12 years.
(6) Sino-French Treaty of Tientsin, June 27, 1858.	Do
(7) Sino-Mexican Treaty of Washington, Dec. 14, 1899.	Duration Specified 10 years.
(8) Sino-Swedish and Norwegian Treaty of Canton March 20, 1847.	Duration Specified 12 years
IV. Treaties without a specified duration.	
(1) Sino-American Treaty of Tientsin, June 18, 1858.	
(2) Sino-American Supplementary Treaty of Peking, Nov. 17, 1880.	
(3) Sino-British Treaty of Nanking, August 29, 1842.	
(4) Sino-British Convention of Peking, October 24, 1860.	
(5) Sino-British Agreement of Chefoo, Sept. 13, 1876.	
(6) Sino-British Additional Article to the Agreement of Chefoo July, 18, 1885.	
(7) Sino-British Convention relating to Burma and Tibet, July 24, 1886.	
(8) Sino-British Sikkim-Tibet Convention, March 17, 1890.	
(9) Sino-British Chungking Agreement, March 31, 1890.	
(10) Sino-British Convention respecting Tibet, April 27, 1906.	
(11) Sino-Dutch Treaty of Tientsin, October 6, 1863.	
(12) Sino-French Convention of Peking, Oct. 25, 1860.	
(13) Sino-Japanese Protocol in regard to Japanese Settlement at the Open Ports of China, Oct. 19, 1896.	
(14) Sino-Portuguese Peking Convention, Oct. 15, 1902.	
(15) Sino-Swiss Treaty of Amity, June 13, 1918.	
(16) International Protocol of Peking, Sept. 7, 1901.	

The Question of the Nishihara Loans!

THERE HAVE been rumors in circulation for a considerable time to the effect that the Japanese Government is planning to make the repayment or refunding of the so-called Nishihara loans a condition for Japan's agreement to China's demand for an increase in customs duties. The loans which are grouped under the general heading of "Nishihara Loans" get their name from the Japanese banker who was responsible for most of the negotiations which took place in Peiping during the course of the World War. Practically all of these loans were made secretly, the supposed purpose being to prepare China for participation in the World War against the Central Powers, but the actual purpose was quite different as students of that hectic period of Sino-Japanese high finance now realize. China, or at least the Peiping Government, was at that time dominated by the so-called Anfu Clique of militarists and politicians, practically all of whom were pro-Japanese in their inclinations and venal from the standpoint of public morality or patriotism. Japan's actual purpose was to "buy-over" China while the other nations were occupied in the World War and thus clinch her control under the infamous Twenty-One Demands of 1915. The Aufu Clique of politicians and militarists provided a convenient tool for the Japanese imperialists, but instead of "delivering" China over to the Japanese, the Anfu Clique was kicked out and, most of this money, variously estimated from Yen 246,400,000 to Yen 400,000,000, went into the pockets of the members of the Anfu Clique and when they were driven out of office by an outraged Chinese people, they deposited the money in Japanese and other foreign banks in China where most of it is today.

According to Putnam Weale's book, "The Truth About China and Japan" (George Allen and Unwin, London, 1921), there were 29 of these secret loans, the total amount being approximately £30,000,000. He says, "The Chinese Government of the day, com-

posed of Ministers now (1920) in hiding in the Japanese Legation in Peking, used the most valuable national assets, such as mines, railways and industrial organizations, as security for them. The conferring of orders and decorations by the Japanese Government upon nine officials in recognition of the services rendered with regard to loans to China, is one of the many proofs to substantiate this statement . . . . The Japanese Government has also conferred a number of orders and gold cups upon military officers in recognition of the service rendered in connection with the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement. Japan's object in encouraging reckless borrowing by the Chinese Government was undoubtedly to secure control of China's finances."

Probably the most authoritative list of those Japanese "inadequately" secured loans, is contained in a pamphlet published by the Chinese Commission for the Readjustment of Finance about five years ago. Unfortunately this pamphlet does not specifically designate the Nishihara Loans, but it undoubtedly contains most of them. As reprinted in the 1928 *China Year Book*, the list is as follows,

Japanese Inadequately Secured Foreign Loans and Dates of Contraction

Name of Loan and Creditor	Currency	Outstanding Amount of Principal and Interest as of Dec. 3, 1925	When Contracted
Loan for cost of Ammunition Purchased by Ministry of War, Tai Hei Co.	Yen	185,141.71	Dec. 1, 1915
Loan for Purchases of Military Equipment by Ministry of War, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Chinese Dollar	2,540,749.68	Dec. 1, 1915
Hua Ning Co. Treasury Notes, Okura & Co.	Yen	1,982,074.81	May 12, 1916
First Arms Loan, Tai Hei Co.	Yen	19,122,542.89	Nov. 1917
Bureau of Printing and Engraving Loan, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Yen	3,144,691.95	Jan. 5, 1918
Telegraph Loan, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	21,185,827.81	Apr. 30, 1918
Advance for Construction of Kirin-Huening Railway, Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	10,376,001.71	June 18, 1918
Second Arms Loan, Tai Hei Co.	Yen	13,655,131.77	July 31, 1918
Gold Mines and Forests of Kirin and Heilungkiang Loan, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	31,164,066.78	Aug. 2, 1918
Advance for Construction of the Four Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia, Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	20,815,254,79	Sept.28, 1918
Advance for Construction of Tsi-Shun and Kao Hsu Railways, Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	20,815,254.79	Sept.28, 1918
War Participation Loan, Bank of Tai Wan, Bank of Chosen, and Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	20,416,438.29	Sept.28, 1918
Debt incurred by the Ministry of Navy for Purchase of Ammunition, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha	Yen	726,632.23	Apr. 7, 1919
Treasury Notes issued for Arms ordered by Shensi and detained by War Participation Bureau, Tai Hei Co.	Yen	1,353,872.49	June 30, 1919
Loan for Educational Expenses, Bank of Tai Wan, Tokyo	Yen	154,939.94	Nov.14, 1919
Loan for Expenses of Military Attache in Chinese Legation, Tokyo, Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha.	Yen	45,037.50	Jan. 10, 1920
Hanyang Arsenal Loan, Oriental Transportation & Trading Co.	Chinese Dollar	560,484.02	Jan. 27, 1920
Loan for Payment of Interest on Telegraph. Mines and Forests, and Fukien Loans, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	92,524.76	Mar. 18, 1920
Loan for Cost of Materials for Training Camp of Frontier Defence Army, Tai Hei Co.	Yen	72,007 88	May 8, 1920
Shantung Copper Mint Loan, Oriental Transportation and Trading Co.	Yen	4,037,585.35	Dec. 1, 1920
Treasury Notes issued for Insurance and Shipment of Ammunition for the North West Expedition	Chinese Dollar	131,901.15	May 1, 1921
Advance for First Instalment of interest Payment on Mines and Forests Loan, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	1,280,342.46	Jan. 15, 1922
Treasury Notes issued for Compensation for Tsingtao Public Property and Salt Industry	Yen	14,578,771.54	Mar. 14, 1923
Advance for Second Instalment of Interest Payment on Loans for Construction of Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia and in Shantung and of Kirin-Huening Railway, Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	8,538,285.40	June 18, 1923
Advance for Interest Payment on Telgraph Loan, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	3,893,657.91	July 5, 1923
Advance for Second Instalment of interest Payment on Mines and Forests Loan, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	2,725,927.40	July 10, 1923
Advance for Third Instalment of Interest Payment on Mines and Forests and Telegraph Loans, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	8,743,252.21	Sept. 13, 1924
Advance for Third Instalment of Interest Payment on Loans for Construction of Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia and in Shantung and of Kirin-Huening Railway, Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	5,537,944.48	Sept. 13, 1924
Advance for Fourth Instalment of Interest Payment on Mines and Forests and Telegraph Loans, Exchange Bank of China	Yen	3,041,554.21	Apr. 16, 1925
Advance for Fourth Instalment of Interest Payment on Loans for Construction of Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia and in Shantung and of Kirin-Huening Railway, Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	5,551,750.00	July 15, 1925
Advance for Interest Payment on First and Second Arms Loans, Tai Hei Co	Yen	16,827,492.94	Sept. 4, 1925
Advance for Interest Payment on War Participation Loan, Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chosen, and Industrial Bank of Japan	Yen	10,481,447.65	Sept. 4, 1925

An analysis of this formidable list of Japanese loans to China will immediately show how difficult it is to classify them from the standpoint of any western conception of finance. While the Anfu Clique handed over to the Japanese bankers various contracts covering concessions, the Japanese must have realized the inability of the Chinese ever to make delivery. The financial orgies which took place in Peiping at the time, constituted unmistakable proof of the bad faith on the Chinese side. The Japanese knew what was taking place, but they were playing for high stakes and apparently thought it was worth the money! The actual money did not come out of the Japanese Government treasury, but was advanced by a group of Japanese banks and affiliated companies acting under official instructions. The banks which made

the advances carried the loans until about three years ago when they became so seriously embarrassed that the Japanese Government finally assumed the burden and took them over. The action was ratified by the Diet after a hard fight and considerable official pressure.

The Japanese Government has thus become the actual heir to the Nishihara Loans and it is this money which General-Baron Tanaka, the present Japanese Premier, would force China to repay in exchange for Japan's agreement to the Chinese demand for an increase in the Chinese customs duties. If the National Government is forced to agree to the Japanese demands, it will simply mean that the burden will be passed on to the Chinese people in the form of taxes for future generations to pay.

When one examines the record of western financial experiences during the World War for analogous examples, the nearest thing approaching the Japanese Nishihara loans to China were the loans which Great Britain, France and the United States advanced to the White Russian factions led by Denekin, Yudenich, Koltchak and Semienoff, who were attempting to overturn the Moscow Soviets. These White Russian counter-revolutionists, similar to the Anfu Clique in China, bartered away all kinds of natural resources which they did not control, in exchange for financial and military support against their political enemies. The present Russian Government has either refused to recognize these loans, or has made counterclaims in an attempt to force the foreign governments to deduct these sums from the defaulted foreign debts of the previous Czarist Government. The situation in respect to these Russian loans is still deadlocked, hence it is impossible for China to find a precedent there. If, on the other hand, these Japanese loans were to be considered in the light of war loans to China similar to the American loans to the Allies in the World War, then there is an excellent precedent in the various European debt settlements which have been negotiated in recent years, the refunding periods being in the neighborhood of 60 years with interest rates ranging from 2 to 4 percent.

The Crime Situation in the International Settlement

THAT SHANGHAI has become the crime center of the Orient, there can be little question. The evidence exists in the daily reports of murders and armed robberies and other crimes which appear in the foreign and Chinese press and in the monthly reports of the Shanghai police department. That the crime situation in this city, particularly in the International Settlement (once called the "model" Settlement) has got out of hand and is beyond the power of the present police department to control, is a conclusion which is also little open to question. References to this serious situation which have appeared in *The Review* recently have had little effect further than to inspire underhanded attacks on this journal which have had their origin in certain police circles which are opposed to an official investigation. But despite the opposition it is inevitable that something must be done shortly to get at the bottom of this crime situation, because property owners, business and professional men and other residents, are becoming increasingly apprehensive owing to the danger to life and property involved in the situation. That the crime situation is adversely affecting real-estate values was shown in the latest Keswick Road murder, wherein one foreign resident was killed and another dangerously wounded; this being the third murder and murderons attack on foreigners in that area within a period of three years. Despite the veiled hints on the part of the police that important disclosures are shortly to be made in connection with this latest Keswick road murder, the case is as much a mystery today as when perpetrated nearly a month ago. The local police department confessed its helplessness in this case when the Shanghai Municipal Council inserted an official notice in the local newspapers on October 11 which read as follows.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 3767

Use of Outlying Roads After Dark

Having regard to the ease with which crime may be perpetrated in certain localities and to the difficulties in extending adequate police protection thereto, the public is warned of the danger of using unlighted outlying roads after dark, particularly when on foot and unarmed.

By order,
J. M. McKEE
Acting Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, October 11, 1928.

Owing to the fact that the Shanghai *Municipal Gazette*, the official report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is only available to residents who read the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper the general public is not familiar with the actual crime situation which prevails in the International Settlement. For this reason we are reprinting the official crime report which appeared in the *Gazette* on Friday, October 19:

Crime.

Murder and Attempted Murder.—During the month seven murders were committed in the Settlement. Brief details of these crimes are as follow:—

On September 4 a male Chinese was shot dead in the Yangtsepoo district. On September 5 a Chinese of the coolie class was stabbed to death in the Gordon Road district. This murder was accomplished with the aid of deceased's wife, her lover and a paid assassin. On September 9 a male Chinese was shot dead in the West Hongkew district. Deceased, a well-known loafer, was the victim of a previous attack on April 16 when he was shot and wounded by two men on Winchester Road. On September 10 the body of a Chinese female was found lying on a piece of waste ground in the Yangtszepoo district, death being due to stab wounds. Endeavors to establish identity of deceased and motive for crime have been unavailing. On September 13 a male Chinese was fatally shot in the Wayside district, loafer gang rivalry being the suspected motive. On September 28 a Chinese, employed as ship's coolie, was shot dead in a native bath house in the Hongkew district. This murder was due to a dispute over a transaction in contraband. On September 29 a Russian Constable was shot and fatally wounded in an attempt to arrest an armed Chinese in the Wayside district. The desperado, who was wounded by deceased, was subsequently shot dead by a Chinese Constable.

Six attempted murders were also recorded, four were made by armed robbers, one an attack on the Police by three armed Chinese whom they attempted to stop and search, the motive for the sixth is at present unknown.

Twelve persons arrested during the month for murder and attempted murder were dealt with, two were sentenced to death, one died of wounds and the remainder are under remand. Four of these arrests were made in connection with the murder of a Chinese Service Agent on August 3, two for the murder of a male Chinese in the Gordon Road district on July 10, two for the murder of a coolie on September 5, two for the attempted murder of two Chinese Constables on September 23 and two for murders committed prior to January 1, 1928.

Two persons arrested last month for extortion were further charged and convicted on one count of murder.

Of eighteen persons on remand at the end of August 1928, one was sentenced to death, two to imprisonment, three dismissed, the charge against another withdrawn and eleven are still under remand.

Manslaughter.—One case was recorded under this heading during the month wherein a hawker in the Yang-

tszepoo district was assaulted and killed during an altercation over the theft of vegetables by a customer.

Twelve persons on remand at the end of last month were dealt with, five being sentenced to imprisonment and seven dismissed.

Cutting and Wounding.—One case was recorded under this heading in which a Chinese interpreter was attacked and wounded by two men armed with an axe.

Four persons on remand at the end of last month were sentenced to imprisonment.

Armed Abduction.—Seven reports under this heading were received during the month. In one case a wealthy Chinese was kidnapped in the Louza district and although his private armed bodyguard and chauffeur was in attendance, they failed to render any assistance; the second case occurred in the Sinza district, the victim, a Chinese compradore, was held up while riding in his private ricsha and carried off in a stolen motor car. Information of this affair was not given to the Police until the following day. The third case was that of a Chinese gold broker who was seized outside his residence in the Sinza district and taken away in his own motor car which was later found abandoned in the French Concession.

The difficulties experienced by the Police in coping with this class of crime are well illustrated in the above cases. In each instance, the victim was released by the abductors, ransom undoubtedly having been paid (although this was strongly denied) and their relatives refused to give any information which would assist the Police in their investigations and evaded being interviewed.

In the fourth abduction, a Chinese, Director of Cotton Goods Exchange, was abducted when leaving his Club in the Louza district. The fifth case took place in the Gordon Road district, the victim was rescued by the Police two days later. In the sixth case a Chinese shop master, residing in the French Concession, was seized in the Louza district and carried off in a waiting motor car. The seventh case was that of the wife of a Chinese compradore who, when driving with some relatives, was held up by armed men at the entrance to an alleyway on Yates Road who ordered the two chauffeurs and passengers, with the exception of the above mentioned lady, to alight and drove off. This is the first case of a female being abducted.

Two persons abducted last month were released, ransom evidently having been paid to their captors, although, as in the cases mentioned above, this was denied. One was a Piece Goods Merchant who was abducted on Weihaiwei Road, the other a banker who was carried off from the Western district, O. O. L.

Twelve persons arrested in connection with armed abduction are on remand.

Of thirty-nine persons on remand at the end of August charged with armed abduction, twenty-three were dealt with, four sentenced to death, nine to imprisonment, seven dismissed, the charge against another withdrawn and two released on bond.

Two cases of abduction without arms were recorded. In the first case an unknown Chinese boy was seized while riding in a private ricsha and carried off in a motor car. The second case was that of a Chinese boy who was taken away while on his way home from school. His relatives have since received a letter from Soochow demanding that ransom be paid for his release.

One person on remand at the end of last month was dismissed.

Armed Robbery.—Forty-three cases of armed robbery from premises and eight on the highway were received during the month, a decrease of seventy over the reports during the corresponding period of last year. Four cases of attempted armed robbery were also recorded. Shots were fired by the robbers in four cases resulting in the killing of one person and the wounding of another.

In regard to the foregoing and reports of armed robberies occurring prior to September 1, thirty-five persons, nine of whom were in possession of firearms, were arrested. Four were sentenced to imprisonment and the remainder are on remand.

Thirty persons, twelve of whom were in possession of firearms, were arrested for being members of armed gangs. In addition one robber armed with a pistol was shot dead by the Police while resisting arrest.

Of the one hundred and twenty-nine persons on remand at the end of August 1928 charged with armed robbery and being members of armed robber gangs, fifty-five were disposed of. Thirty-seven were sentenced to imprisonment, thirteen dismissed and the charge against five others withdra

Two persons wanted for armed robberies committed in Chinese controlled territory were arrested and handed over to the Authorities concerned.

Three cases of unarmed highway robbery were recorded in connection with which seven persons were arrested, three were sentenced to imprisonment and four are under remand.

Four persons on remand at the end of August were sentenced to imprisonment.

Threatening Letter Cases.—Seven persons were apprehended in connection with cases of attempting to extort money by means of threatening letters, three were convicted and the remainder are under remand.

Nine persons on remand at the end of last month were sentenced to imprisonment.

Executions.—Twenty-nine persons arrested by the Settlement Police for armed abduction were executed during the month.

Property Stolen.—During the month 401 reports of property stolen were received, representing an estimated loss of $156,100.58. These are comprised as follows:—27 cases of burglary, 7 of house-breaking, 7 of garage and godown breaking, 15 of shop and office breaking, 11 of fraud, 7 of embezzlement, 1 of extortion, 5 of shoplifting and 321 of larceny. As compared with the corresponding month of 1927, there is a decrease of 136 cases. Successful investigations were made in 257 cases resulting in the recovery of property valued at $49,768.23. Included in these figures are 109 arrests for picking-pockets and snatching, 69 being persons identified as old offenders. In addition to the foregoing, recoveries to the extent of $1,486.00 were made in connection with cases prior to September 1. Thirteen cases reported as having occurred outside Settlement limits were also successfully dealt with. One Chinese arrested was proved guilty on ninety-eight counts of fraud, forgery and false pretences.

Trafficking in Firearms.—Three persons were arrested for trafficking in firearms. Two were sentenced to imprisonment and the other is on remand.

Possession of Firearms.—Twenty-two persons were arrested for being in possession of firearms for an unlawful purpose, thirteen were convicted, one died of wounds, three were dismissed and five are on remand. Seven persons on remand at the end of August were dealt with, three were sentenced to imprisonment and the remainder handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

Murderously Assaulted Merchant Slowly Recovering

Hubert Dudley Law, the British piece goods merchant in Shanghai, who was murderously assaulted in an outlying road of Shanghai, October 4, when his companion, Miss Dorothy Thompson, a nurse at the Victoria Nursing Home, was murdered, has in the meantime progressed to such an extent that there are hopes for his recovery. The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following account of Mr. Law's career: "Mr. Hubert Dudley Law is a director of the Manchester shipping house of Messrs. Henry Franc and Lauder, with whom he has been since he left school. As a young man he went in 1905 to China, with which his firm has long had important business connections, and became China representative. He has remained there ever since, except for occasional visits home. Shortly after his establishment in China he married and his wife lived in China with him until a year or so ago it was thought wise that she should leave a country so disturbed. Mrs. Law was thus in Altrincham when the news of the disaster was received. On his first appointment in China Mr. Law succeeded Mr. Lauder, who is chairman of the China section of the Chamber of Commerce, and was made a director of the firm early in 1926. He visited Manchester last summer and was expected here again in the spring of next year."

U. S. and British Courts in Accord on Indian Moneylending Cases

In addition to recent cases in the British Supreme Court where the Judges have commenced to deal with usurious Indian money-lending cases, not on the basis of the inflated promissory notes which their impecunious victims are inveigled into signing, but on the basis of the money actually borrowed, as sworn to in evidence by the borrowers, similar cases have also been filed and heard in the U. S. Commissioner's Court. Commissioner Krisel in a recent case where an Indian money lender sued for $800 on a promissory note gave judgment for only $500 which the defendant swore was the amount he actually borrowed. Commissioner Krisel refused to allow any interest, on the score that the interest stipulated was excessive.

The Progress of the Kirin-Hailung Railway

BY CHIH-HAN WANG, C. E.

THE Kirin-Hailung Railway as its name indicates, will run from Kirin, the capital of Kirin Province to the Hailung District of Fengtien Province where it will connect with the Fengtien-Hailung Railway so that a direct communication between Kirin and Fengtien, the capital of Fengtien Province, may be obtained. The Director of the Kirin-Hailung Railway is Lee Ming-shu; the Chief Engineer is Chao Chieh. By their mutual cooperation and technical ability, the work is carried on very smoothly. The total length of the line is about 180 kilometers, short but hilly. The survey was started in December 1926 and completed in September 1927. For facility of work, the whole line is divided into 9 sections, each of which is again divided into two sub-sections. An assistant engineer takes charge of one section, while a cadet engineer a sub-section. The names of the nine sections in order of the line are as follows:—

(1) Kirin, (2) Kou Chien, (3) Hsi Yang, (4) Shuang Ho-chen, (5) Yen Tung-shan, (6) Hsiao Cheng-tze, (7) Ha Muo-ho, (8) Pao Shih-hsien, (9) Chao Yang-chen.

The earthwork started in one section as soon as the survey had been completed. We adopt the standard cross sections of embankment as given in "Regulations and Standards for the Construction of Railways" by the Ministry of Communications. The approximate amount of fill is 3,900,000 cubic meters; while the approximate amount of cut is 1,300,000 cubic meters. There are four tunnels in the whole line, namely Chang Kang-ling 165 meters long, Hi Hsiung-kou 340 meters long, Chi Kuan-ling 190 meters long, and Lao Yeh-ling 225 meters long. Fortunately none of them is composed of hard rock; the work has been done without much difficulty. Besides the minor drains of culverts and sleeper spaces, there are quite a number of steel girder bridges of spans from two meters to twenty meters. Spans above six meters use built up sections; while spans below six meters use rolled beam sections. The new series of Carnegie broad flange beams serve the best for the purpose.

Transporting the Materials

Much of the time in the latter part of the year of 1927 was spent in preparing equipments, buying materials and transporting them to the field. This is, indeed, an immense task. Most of the materials have to be bought from other provinces of China or from some foreign countries. From a manufacturing point of view, Kirin is a small city. If she does supply the materials, they are far from being enough for the railroad. The way of transportion to destination is exceedingly crude. In transportation, of course, highway plays a good part. Outside of the cities practically no highway has been built. The only means is by horse wagons which drudge along the road and make about fifteen miles a day. In the winter time, due to snow or ice, the overturning of the wagons is not uncommon. In the early spring of 1928, all sections started the construction work on abutment, piers, culverts, station platforms, water tanks and Police quarters, all of which may possibly be completed this year. In August 1928 the track laying started from Chao Yang-chen at an average speed of one kilometer a day. By the end of this year, we expect to see the tracks laid to Yen Tung-shan. By March or April of the next year we expect the whole line will open for traffic. For the present, we leave out the ballast, steel bridges and most of the buildings to be done next year. Temporary trestles have been used for steel bridges. After the line is open for traffic, the difficulty of transporting the materials will be greatly reduced.

The total expenditure is estimated to be $20,000,000 Kirin Notes. The initial cost seems to be high, but I am justified to say that at least 20% of the expenditure is spent for future growth and 5% of the expenditure is spent for permanency of the structures. For instance, the actual loading of the locomotives used by the Kirin-Hailung Railway is about E35 (Cooper's Loading), but we design all the structures good for E50 Loading. We could have used 60-lb. rails but we use 80-lbs rails instead.

Some of the Difficulties

Now I would like to enumerate a few difficulties that we have met in building this railway:—

(1) Cold Climate—we have at most about six months in a year to work in the field namely from May to November. The other six months the ground is nearly all covered with snow and it is too cold to do any construction work.

(2) Lack of Highway:—already stated.

(3) Lack of Labor:—The three Eastern Provinces (Fengtien, Kirin and Holungkiang) are thinly populated. The laborers particularly the skillful ones have to be employed from other provinces.

(4) Robbery:—It is known that there are a number of bandits in these three Eastern Provinces. The Railway has to maintain a large number of armed police to protect the employees.

(5) Lack of Standards or Specifications in the Market:—Naturally of course, transactions would be much facilitated between the buyer and supplier, if the goods were standardized.

Kirin, October 16, 1928

Dr. Chu Chao-hsin to Visit Nanking

Dr. Chu, Chao-hsin Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, and concurrently Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, (recently appointed Minister to Japan) is preparing to leave Canton for Nanking where he will conduct, together with Minister C. T. Wang and other high members of the Foreign Ministry, a series of examinations for diplomatic service. It will be remembered that the Foreign Ministry decided to hold a series of examinations for diplomatic service at the capital beginning of the next month. The purpose of these examinations, according to Vice-Minister Chu, is to insure efficiency in, and the best type of men for, diplomatic service. Anyone desiring to enter such service will first have to pass these examinations. The Chinese press states that everything will be strict and according to established rules; no favoritism of any sort is to be tolerated. The is the idea of Dr. Chu, an ardent supporter of the system of selection through competitive examination.

Dr. Chu is expected to leave Canton for the Capital during the latter part of this month, and expects to return when the examinations are completed. During Dr. Chu's short sojourn at Nanking, Mr. Leung Tsick-wai, his chief secretary, will carry on his work for him. As to his Tokyo post, the Vice-Minister does not as yet know with certainty when he can go to assume it. But he states that he will proceed to Japan as soon as things can be arranged and the necessary letter of credence is issued by the Nationalist Government. In the event that this will take place when he is at the capital conducting the diplomatic service examinations during November he will return to Canton to wind up his work there and will then proceed to Japan. But until all these things are arranged, he will continue to serve as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, Superintendent of the Canton Customs, and a member of the Provincial Council.

One of the reasons why Dr. Chu's leaving for Japan may be delayed is the difficulty of finding a suitable successor to him for the post of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Canton. There are a number of applicants, all of whom would appear to have the necessary academic training, but the Canton government realizes that in dealing with the Shameen Consular Body, the services of an old and experienced hand are most essential. Among the persons mentioned as most likely to succeed Dr. Chu is Chen Chan-lok, a former occupant of the office, and at one time editor of an English daily newspaper in Canton.

Dr. Chu has the reputation in Chinese circles of being a foremost diplomat, an intrepid and unyielding fighter for what is morally right, and as such is respected and admired not only by the Chinese, but by every open-minded foreigner as well. The resumption of friendly relations between Hong Kong and Canton which enabled merchants to carry on once more, unhampered and unmolested, their trade between these two great commercial ports was largely due to the efforts of Dr. Chu. It was also as a result of his negotiations that the renditions of the old British and French Consulates in Canton were made possible. The Chinese people attach great significance to regaining control of these leased premises as they are of the opinion that these are stepping stones to China's recovery of all the valuable assets signed away to foreign countries in past years. The unconditional rendition of the old British Consulate some months ago and the rendition of the old French Consulate September 24 are considered by the Chinese people encouraging signs in that direction. J. H. Brenan, acting British Consul-General, and M. Andre Danjou, the French Consul at Canton, have the reputation of understanding and appreciating the national aspirations of the Chinese people. They did much to make possible the renditions of these two leased premises.

China's Railways Now Under Independent Administration

Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Kuomintang leader until his death a few years ago, has been appointed head of the Ministry of Railways, newly created by the National Government. Thus, as a result of a siege of agitation continued over an extended period, China's railways, for the first time in her republican history, become emancipated from the burden of subsidizing the various other enterprises, such as the telegraphs, roads and postal system, conducted under the Ministry of Communications. These latter, almost without cessation, have not been self-supporting and the railways, the only business of the group which consistently has made money, has been beggared by repeated demands upon its earnings during the past years, for maintenance of the unprofitable departments.

Mr. Sun Fo, New Minister of Railways

In an interview granted to newspaper men this week, Mr. Sun stated that he has not yet been able to make a thorough examination of the problems confronting the Ministry, since he has been in his present office only a few days and the department is not yet organized, only the vice-minister having been selected.

Mr. Sun himself does not officially become minister until the inauguration ceremonies, at which all the ministers of the government formally will be sworn to their new duties. This oath of office is expected to be given sometime before the end of October.

While not committing himself as to the policy to be pursued under his administration, it is well known that Mr. Sun has favored the introduction of foreign capital and it is believed he will seek now to interest bankers abroad, particularly in America, in any plans he may advance for the development and reconstruction of the railways. This was indicated in his interview and is emphasized in his recent petition to the State Council for the appointment of economic advisors to the National Government. The petition was granted by the Council and a resolution was passed for the appointment of the following industrial, commercial and economic experts as Honorary Economic Advisors: Messrs. Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer who has long evidenced his interest in China's problems; Owen D. Young, president of General Electric Company and internationally famous as the administrator of the Dawes Plan in Germany; General Harbord, president of the China Society of America; Professor Seligman, economist of Columbia University; and Professor J. W. Jenks, an economic expert affiliated with New York University and well acquainted with Asiatic conditions through his recent visits in the Far East. In addition Mr. Sun announced the appointment, as consulting engineer to the Ministry of Railways, of Mr. John Alexander Waddell, a New York expert whose bridge building activities in America, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Japan, China, Russia and elsewhere have won him international fame. He probably will arrive in China within a few weeks and begin active direction of whatever projects Mr. Sun has in view. His previous experience in China in supervising the construction of numerous bridges of the present railways should assure efficient completion of the problems he will be handed.

The effect, upon foreign capital, of such names as Ford, Young, Harbord, Seligman, Jenks and Waddell is, of course, obvious. Whether or not these men actually will do much "advising" remains to be seen. But at any rate the prestige lent by their names to any sound program of financial reorganization undoubtedly will be immense. Thus, with the railways now functioning independent of their lodestones of the past—the postal and telegraph systems, etc.—and with a man of such wide business and administrative ability as Mr. Sun at their head, backed by the new confidence it is hoped will be inspired by the "economic advisory board", China's railway situation soon should be considerably eased and complete stabilization be an early attainment.

At the same time, the departments which remain under the Ministry of Communications will be given an opportunity properly to develop without the aid of the "helping hand" heretofore extended by the railways. Mr. Wang Pei-chun, Minister of Communications, will be handicapped seriously in the beginning, of course, by the absence of this support. Undoubtedly the government will be required to supply subsidies for a time, in order to enable the Ministry to accomplish the enormous work of reform, modernization and reconstruction which must be undertaken immediately. But soon the postal and telegraph systems should be made to operate on a paying basis and thus it seems probable that ultimately the separation of the railways from the other departments of Communications should result in high mutual benefit to both the old ministry and the new.

Navy Day in Shanghai

To-day, Saturday, October 27, is U. S. Navy Day, which is always celebrated on Theodore Roosevelt's birthday, in appreciation of his success in making the United States a world power. The U.S. Marines in Shanghai are preparing to celebrate the day in suitable style. The program will commence at 11 o'clock, when the Third Battalion, Fourth Regiment, will hold open house at its billet in the St. Joan d'Arc School, Avenue Foch and Moulmein road. The public of Shanghai are invited to attend. The regimental colors, trophies, machine guns and other features will be on exhibition.

A communication platoon will demonstrate the various forms of communication used in modern battle. A wall tent and a "pup" tent will give an idea of how the "devil dogs" live in the field. A field kitchen, field hospital, and the heavy marching order pack will all be on display. At the kitchen, or galley, as it is called in Navy parlance, hot coffee and doughnuts will be served. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit to civilians will be the machine gun demonstration. Browning Machine guns will actually be fired so that their action may be observed. Music will be provided by the Marine Band, under the direction of Lieutenant Foote.

The billets of the First Battalion at 88 Avenue Road, 103 Seymour Road, 116 Sinza Road, and 240 Seymour Road will be open to visitors from 1 to 3 p. m. It is expected that ships of the U. S. Navy will be open to visitors during the day. No hours have as yet been set.

In the evening the Bluejackets and Marines will bring Navy Day to a fitting close by giving a combined smoker at the Town Hall, invitations to which have already gone out.

James A. Thomas Writes a Book

James A. Thomas, for many years connected with the British American Tobacco Co. in China, and organizer of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce in Shanghai, at present living in retirement, has written a book of his personal experiences under the title "A Pioneer Tobacco Merchant in the Orient," which is being published by Duke University Press, Durham, N. C. Mr. Thomas first came to China in the latter part of the last century to investigate the territory as a possible market for American tobacco. As a result of his investigations he formulated a plan for the introduction of tobacco not only into China but into other Far Eastern countries, and he was later commissioned to carry the plan into effect. In the course of his operations Mr. Thomas lived in China, Japan, Korea, India, Siam, and in all of them found adventure without particularly seeking it. Mr. Thomas resided in China for a quarter of a century, and his story will not only be read with great interest by the many who know him personally but by the world at large, and Americans particularly.

Mr. James A. Thomas

The China Christian Year Book For 1928

After having skipped the year 1927, owing to various untoward events in China, and particularly the evacuation of missionaries, the Christian Year Book has now appeared for the year 1928, replete with historical, psychological and, to a certain extent, statistical information. It is a volume of about 450 pages and contains articles from prominent educators and publicists, both foreign and Chinese, covering the national life of China, with discussions on religious thought, missions and missionaries, medical and health work, and kindred subjects incidental to the social life of the Chinese people.

H. T. Hodgkin reviews the political events of 1927 in China and discusses their effect on the Christian church. Chang Fu-liang reviews the various constructive enterprises which are being carried on in the country, among them relief for lepers, building roads and model villages, providing cooperative facilities for farmers, introducing modern agricultural machinery, etc. Eleanor M. Hinder discusses the status of modern women in China, pointing out that under the new regime in China, women are declared "legally, politically, economically, educationally and socially, the equals of men"; as against this, however, the ignorance of the majority, the insanitary conditions under which the majority have to live, together with the degrading poverty, all make for slow progress. C. S. Miao and T. L. Shen discuss the progress of religious thought in China. Edwin Marx discusses the losses and gains of the Christian Church in China during 1927. One is not surprised to learn that there has been a reduction in the number of church members, but as against this there has been a deepening of spiritual experience.

A. R. Kepler reviews the movements that have existed in China to obtain Christian unity in China, from the time of the first missionary, Robert Morrison, down to the present time. Rev. Frank Rawlinson, the editor, discusses various aspects of evangelism in China; he states that the events of 1927 have not destroyed the spirit of willingness of the Chinese to listen to the Christian message. Carleton Lacy, in the course of an article on Bible Reading, states that the Chinese Church is still seriously handicapped by illiteracy. Harold Balme discusses the events of 1927 in their relation to the British Churches. He states that the British churches, while entertaining no illusions as to the prospect of peace and tranquility in China in the near future, nevertheless maintain a quiet determination to maintain the work to which they have set their hands. Bishop L. H. Roots in discussing the effects which the events of 1927 had on the work of the missionaries, say, among other things, "Most missionaries have been quite oblivious of their relations to gunboats and the armed forces of their governments in China; the year has helped to clear the air on this subject, both as to the facts and as to the moral and spiritual issues involved."

C. E. Patton discusses recent evaluations of mission work; he states that the mission bodies generally are ready and willing to transfer to the Chinese Church responsibilities and tasks more rapidly than the Church is prepared to undertake them. C. L. Boynton reviews the evacuation and return of missionaries. Some 3,000 missionaries left China during 1927, and in few cases was this due to fear or panic. The reasons for their leaving were either that they were so advised by their Chinese associaties, or they were instructed by their consular authorities, or they wished to avoid complicating a difficult situation, or they left because of orders received from their superiors abroad.

G. B. O'Toole surveys the work of Catholic Christianity in China. H. C. Tsao discusses the National movement and Christian education. He states that the attitude of the National government towards Christian education has varied with political conditions. Sidney K. Wei reviews the progress of education under the National government. He states that centralization of control (in order to speed up reforms) and compulsory education are among the principal features of the present system. Frank W. Price, writing on the present outlook for religious education in China, says that both external and internal forces are at work quickening interest in, and thought upon, religious education. Diang Fang discusses theological training in 1927, which he says shared the same, if not a worse, fate than other branches of education. Y. T. Wu in reviewing the Revolution and student thought says Christian students have naturally shown indifference towards organizations and institutions.

Other contributors to the Year Book are as follows: W. T. Tao, "The Village Education Movement;" Gideon Chen, "Labor and Revolution;" J. Lossing Buck, "Peasant Movement;" Y. S. Djang, "Scientific Disaster Relief;" Bingham Dai, "Anti Opium Campaign;" Eleanor M. Hinder, "Christian Social Industrial Experiments;" Miss S. J. Garland, "Work for the Blind;" Iva M. Miller, "Public Health Work;" James M. Maxwell, "Mission Hospitals and Research Work;" George Clayton, "Religions Tract Societies;" Z. K. Zai, "Best Books in Chinese;" K. L. Pao, "Christian Periodicals in Chinese;" J. B. Powell "Best Books in English on China;" J. Wesley Shen, "National Christian Literature Association;" A. J. Garnier, "Urgent needs in Christian Literature;" Dr, D. MacGillivray, "Principal Events, 1925-1928;" L. E. Willmott, "Educational Regulations;" J. B. Powell and Frank Rawlinson, "Bibliography of English Books on China."

Bobbed Hair and Other Things in China.

(New York Times, Aug. 2)

If Peking were New York, the best way to prevent girls from bobbing their hair would be to pass a law making it mandatory. Peking has enacted such a law and intends to see that it is enforced. The reason is that many of the young ladies of the Imperial City persist in dressing their hair according to the old Manchu style. Following the program of the Chinese Nationalists, the Peking leaders wish to eradicate all traces of the days of the old China and by decree to abolish customs that have their roots in a distant past. Among other symbols of the departed era are the gorgeous yellow tiles on the roofs of the buildings within the Forbidden City. These, it is reported, are to be removed, so that no traces will remain to express to the Chinese people the conception of past glory under the Manchu dynasty.

However laudable the purpose, it is doubtful if such means of achieving it can succeed. Russia tried it. Turkey is now making a similar experiment. While other conditions in these two countries are not parallel to those in present-day China, there is little reason to expect that an attempt to change by law or force the customs of centuries will work better in China than in Russia. So crystallized has Chinese society become that it is not unlikely that efforts of this nature will prove to be damaging to those making them.

It would seem that the Nationalist Government has enough to do without interfering with personal conduct. The Russians were of great aid to the Nationalists in their early career. They taught them the art of propaganda, and suggested slogans and policies designed to weaken foreign Power in China. But even the fanatics among them never attempted to teach communist doctrines. They were wise enough to know that the field was not prepared. But to endeavor to undermine religion —as the Nationalists have done not only in the case of Christians but of other religious bodies—and to force people to break with old habits and customs smacks of doctrinaire revolutionary theories.

It would be a pity if the Chinese Nationalists were to try to alter the dress of the Chinese. The deadly monotony of the white man's "coat and pants" and the slightly varied monotony of European ladies' dresses must spread throughout most of the world outside of Asia. There are places where in the Philippines, tribes like Igorots dispense with trousers but retain the coat. Elsewhere they give up coats and shirts. In China many of the younger men, although wearing the ancestral dress, omit the round hat and wear Western-made fedoras. However strong the desire to wipe out the traces of the Manchu emperors, it is hardly necessary to eradicate the styles and customs of countless generations and to put in their place the commonplaceness of the West. Perhaps the young ladies of Peking may be more ready than those of New York to bob their hair by poliee order. This may also be true of the gentlemen and their clothes and customs.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton road Shanghai.

Special Machinery:—Builders of machinery for plate and sheet metal work are anxious to secure a suitable connection in China for their products.

Pearls—A Chicago dealer, having for many years supplied the Bombay and Paris markets with a quantity of American pearls and slugs, is desirous of selling his goods in the China market.

Mills and Shellers:—Manufacturers of corn shellers, grinding mills, fruit presses, etc., are seeking representation in China.

Lamps, Stoves and Irons:—A firm putting out a complete line of lamps, lanterns, stoves, radiant heaters and irons using gasoline or petrol for fuel is seeking a market in China.

Buying and Selling Representatives:—A New York firm well posted as to markets in foods, machinery, textiles and other supplies, wishes to be placed in contact with a China firm desiring a New York or United States representative to buy or sell for them.

Rubber Goods:—A firm manufacturing rubber footwear, mallets and miscellaneous goods wants a representative in China.

General Chiang Tso-Pin, New Minister to Germany, Probably Will be Ambassador

The recent appointment, by the National Government, of General Chiang Tso-pin as minister to Germany, definitely establishes an important new diplomatic relationship between Nanking and Berlin. It is expected that within a short time after his arrival in Europe Chiang will be fully empowered as China's ambassador to Germany. Minister Chiang will leave for Berlin about November 15, and upon his arrival there immediately will assume his new duties as the representative of the National Government.

Gen Chiang Tso-pin

The State Council's selection of Chiang for this post is a particularly fortunate one, since he is well known in Berlin, having studied there as a young man, during which time he had ample opportunity to observe the German people, their traditions and customs. This basic understanding should well equip him to enlarge the existing sympathies between these two young republics.

Chiang was made a general by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, following his prominent participation in the first revolution in 1911. Subsequently he became vice-minister of war and later was promoted to the position of Chiangchun of the old Chiangchunfu, or Military Council. He acted as military advisor to the Chinese delegation at the World Peace Conference in Versailles, during 1918. Since then he has been a vital factor in the success of the southern revolt against the northern militarists and, with the inauguration of the present period of political reorganization and the return to civil government, he has been eminently associated with major governmental accomplishments.

Sino-Japanese Negotiations at Deadlock

Up to the time of going to press the negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese delegates at Nanking looking towards a settlement of such outstanding questions as the Nanking incident, the Tsinan incident, the Hankow incident, and the conclusion of a new commercial treaty between China and Japan, had resulted in nothing.

The Chinese negotiators have at their head, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese negotiators are led by Consul General Yada of Shanghai, the latter of course being under the disadvantage of having to work under instructions from Tokyo. Most of the negotiations have taken place at the residence of Dr. Wang in Nanking.

Both sides more or less wished to give the impression from the beginning that negotiations were going along smoothly, but as time went on it became increasingly evident that such was not the case.

The *Ta Chung* news agency on October 22 issued a telegram predicting that the Hankow incident and the Nanking incident would be settled first, the former in similar terms as the Sino-British agreement; while a draft of the latter incident, for which the Chinese government holds the Japanese authorities responsible, specifies that the Japanese government should undertake to guarantee that no such event shall occur in future. The question of treaty revision and the Tsinan incident proved more difficult, as Dr. Wang holds that the expired treaty should be abolished altogether and a treaty on a basis of equality signed, while the Japanese demand that the old treaty remain in force until a new treaty is negotiated. As regards the Tsinan incident, Dr. Wang is understood to have insisted that the Japanese should evacuate Shantung as a preliminary to any negotiations whatever. Dr. Wang also asks that Japan should shoulder the responsibility for the incident, asking punishment for Japanese officers and soldiers who started the firing, compensation to Chinese who suffered losses, and an official apology from Japan. As against these Chinese demands the Japanese are reported to be insisting on compensation for their losses and an apology from China.

By October 22 the negotiations had become very heated and were prolonged way into the night. A *Ta Chung* report naively states: When the debate reached the stormy stage, both parties agreed that the present discussions were merely preliminary conversations, for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the two governments and thought it advisable to report to the respective governments the results of the negotiations."

A *Toho* news agency telegram from Nanking dated October 23 stated, "The negotiations are apparently now at a halt and Mr. Yada, who left Dr Wang's residence after the conference this morning, was seen to be very low-spirited and went to bed after taking some lunch and some medicine at the Japanese Consulate."

The hands of Dr. C. T. Wang are being strengthened by the Shanghai merchants who urge him not to bend to the Japanese demands.

Edwardes Replies to Critics

A. H F. Edwardes, officiating Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration, in an interview with foreign newspapermen in Shanghai on Saturday, Oct. 20, answered criticisms of his administration and activities as a member of the Customs staff. According to Mr. Edwardes' statement, he has been criticised on four grounds,

1.—That he closed the Custom House in Canton on June 23, 1925 on the orders of the Consular Body and against the orders of the Superintendent.

2.—That he closed the port of Canton on his own initiative

3.—That he has always been opposed to the Nationalist Government and has consequently assisted the Northern Government with revenue funds in order to enable them to take military action against the Nationalist Government.

4.—That he has placed obstacles in the way of the intention of the Nationalist Government to obtain tariff autonomy.

In reference to the first criticism pertaining to the closing of the Canton Customs House, Mr. Edwardes said that the building was located opposite Shameen and there was danger of the Customs becoming the center of a political demonstration in view of the excitement incidental to the Shameen incident which was then in progress. He urged upon the Superintendent the advisability of either closing the Custom House or trying to arrange for the Chinese procession (fired on by British and French troops) to be kept away from the vicinity of the building. The Superintendent refused to close the Custom House and was unable to prevent the procession from passing in the vicinity of the building. Mr. Edwardes stated that he then, on his own responsibility, closed the Customs and that his action was approved by the Inspector-General, Sir Francis Aglen. He denied that the action was taken upon the advice of the Canton Consular Body. He also denied that he had served as a member of the foreign volunteer corps and alleged that he had advised the other foreign employes of the Customs against joining the volunteers. In reference to a further allegation that he had closed the port of Canton, he stated that this charge must have been based upon a misunderstanding, because he did not have charge of the Customs at that time.

Referring to the charge that he had opposed the Nationalist Government, Mr. Edwardes declared that this was "baseless accusation," because the Customs is a national institution and there is no question of any official siding with one faction or another. He alleged that while in Peiping he had consistently refused to assist in the flotation of a loan or to surrender any revenue moneys since the customs funds are earmarked for foreign and domestic loans. He declared that he had not hindered the Nationalist aspirations toward tariff autonomy and that he had long realized that the revenues should be increased in order to restore the financial credit of the country. He claimed that he had constantly made suggestions toward the attainment of tariff autonomy by gradual stages.

China and the Powers

Manchestsr Guardian, Oct. 5

The gradual settlement of China which seems to be succeeding the victory of the Nationalists, if not exactly a new, at least a different element into Far Eastern politics. For the first time since the war a real unity seems to be emerging from the Chinese chaos. It is not yet achieved. It will be many a day before a truly united and coherent China takes its place among the Great Powers, but as the factors making for unity are well on the way to rise superior to the factors making for anarchy, a recognition of the fact that such a China will eventually do so seems to be the necessary basis for the relations of foreign States with the struggling Government now established in Nanking. Rent though it may be by dissension, personal and political, it none the less represents China, and more especially young China, as no other Government has done for many a day. Though its rule is not everywhere welcomed, it is practically everywhere acknowledged. Its power certainly is not consolidated. It would, no doubt, be easy for an enemy to upset it and plunge China again into civil war. But while it remains, as it is now, master of the situation it is impossible to coerce it in the good old way, and attempts to do so would only make its successors more and more extreme in their determination to assert their independence of foreign control. We have reached a point when it is no longer possible for foreign Powers to enforce the right of the stronger, and the problem before such Powers is how to conciliate their rights with the more obvious duties which the new situation imposes upon them. The problem with its long history and its masses of legal documentation is not easy to solve, but it is abundantly clear that the old methods of solution, however fruitful of results in the past,are to-day useless. New methods are needed if results are to be obtained, and new methods can only be obtained by the scrapping of the accumulation of traditions and prejudices and by coming to grips with the problem as if it were itself as new as the conditions under which it must now be solved.

If some Chinese statesmen are to be believed the new methods they desire are nothing but a gigantic act of faith. Accept our reading of the situation, they say; accept our unity as a fact; accept all the consequences of our equality in the society of nations and, throwing the past overboard, begin afresh. Unhappily the matter is not quite so simple as that, but they are clearly right in their demand for an act of faith. Foreign nations will have to believe in the China that will be rather than in the China that is, and shape their policies accordingly. Their legitimate interests will have to be pursued in China in the way in which similar interests are pursued elsewhere—by the maintenance of internal and external peace, by obedience to the law of the land, by collaboration, without imposing humiliating conditions, in the development of natural resources and national industry and trade. What Sir Austen Chamberlain described as "a policy of patient conciliation" will have to be transformed into something more positive, and there are welcome signs that something more positive will be done. Conditions in Europe make it reasonably certain that none of the nations will risk a policy of adventure, but that, realising that their interests now can best be served by the continued existence of a strong Government in China able to provide order and security, they will give the new regime a fair chance. Not only that, but they are prepared to trust it sufficiently to restore China's tariff autonomy. Nothing has rankled more in the minds of China's statesmen than the foreign control of her revenues, based on securing returns for what were in not a few cases transactions of dubious morality, and nothing is better calculated to give satisfaction than abandonment of that control. A State without complete authority over its own finances is hardly a State at all, and that the new Government should be the first, in late years, to draw up a tariff law unhampered by foreign dictation will greatly enhance its prestige and its chances of survival. The general question of tariffs is a thorny one, but one cannot help feeling that if a surrender of privilege is to be made it had better be a generous one. All readjustment of the relations of foreign States with the new Republic is in the nature of an experiment. It may fail, but it ought not to be able to be said that it failed because the experimenters erred on the side of timidity.

For the Chinese Government the restoration of tariff autonomy will be a severe test. It has not been accustomed to the constructive works of peace and it has little knowledge of peace finance. It has not by any means shaken off completely the malpractices which went to justify the loss of that autonomy, and it will be tempted to use its new freedom for political ends. There is, of course, no particular need to be discouraged if it does. The millennium will not appear in China overnight any more than anywhere else, and to expect an impeccable tariff scheme is to expect the impossible. But the temptation before the Nanking statesmen will be greatly lessened if it is made clear to them that the foreign Powers are acting loyally not only towards China, but towards each other. When it was a question of coercing China it was easy to create a united front. It surely is not too difficult to create a united front when it is a question of helping China. Nothing is less likely to help China than to allow the new Republic to concieve of the Powers who make the experiment as a group of mutually conflicting interests which it is possible, and possibly profitable, to play off one against the other. The real convincing proof of the Powers' disinterestedness towards China is their disinterestedness towards each other, and unless such proof is afforded, the tariff experiment will fail. But it will only fail from the foreigners' point ot view, From the Chinese point of view the concession of autonomy will be the success, the working of it out only detail, and a concession which is conceived as one obtained by Nationalism in arms cannot be withdrawn. On the attitude of the Powers to one another as much as to China, in the immediate and difficult days to come will depend the course of Chinese history in the next few years—whether the road to freedom will be one of continous, graceful, and peaceful concession ending in harmony or one of intrigue and war ending with a state of things when the Yellow Peril will cease to be a bogey and become a reality.

The New China

(Manchester Guardian, Oct. 5)

It is perhaps hardly true to say that China has settled down seriously to put her house in order, but she is at least getting ready to do so. The victory of the Nationalists is sufficiently certain to enable them to tackle the matter of a new Constitution, the first draft of which was discussed on Wednesday by the Nationalist Committee. If the insistence in the constitutional proposals on the necessity of the Nationalists retaining all power in their hands indicates some doubt as to the completeness of the victory, still the endeavor to set a constitutional regime functioning is in itself evidence of a unity that has long been lacking. Except for the northern provinces, the Nationalists now control all China. Their writ may not run on the farther borders, but they have no real rivals. They have been recognised by the Powers as the rulers of China, and their power to maintain order has been admitted even by Japan, which has announced the approaching withdrawal of the troops rushed to Shantung at the time of the Nationalist advance on Peking. The so-called "Model Government" at Nanking is apparently really endeavoring to create a good impression on the foreigner, with whom it will have long and arduous negotiations to endure on treaties, tarffs, and loans. At least there seems a growing tendency towards abandoning political and personal intrigues and getting on with more positive work than the mere suppression of Communist agitators, who are not half so dangerous as selfseeking and ambitious political and military chiefs. In the present state of things, strong government is clearly necessary, and as strong government is at present fashionably identified with dictatorship, it is not surprising that the Nationalists, or their leaders, should consider the dictatorship of their party a first necessity. It may be, but the qualities that produce strong government are not necessarily those that produce good government, and it is that which China needs. The Nationalists have still to make good their claim to be able to supply it.

Bandit Activity in Hunan Province

That bandit operations in the province of Hunan are causing considerable loss of life and extensive damage to property is evident from past reports, and now an anonymous correspondent sends what is probably an exaggerated account of conditions there. He states that the bandits mutilated their victims in a revolting manner. The bandits are stated to be instigated by Communist leaders. For fear of revenge from relatives, when a victim was selected it has been the custom also to kill his relatives and servants. The bandits are stated at first to have used the slogan, "Kill all landlords and gentry." Women, this correspondent states, were frequently spared, so as to become the consorts of the bandits. By utilizing the slogans "Peasants Unite. Farmers and Laborers Usurp the Government," laborers and farmers were induced to take a prominent part in the killing of leading citizens, the burning of houses, and in attacks on cities generally. Those that refused to follow the leaders were condemned to death as 'anti-revolutionaries." In the Chengchow and Yun Hsin districts, however, the farmers and laborers, being convinced that the bandits are not their helpers, organized a corps for killing the bandits, but in the end they were defeated and as a result the people in those districts had to suffer terrible calamities. Statistics compiled by an anti-bandit society in Hunan allege that in about twenty districts more than a hundred thousand people were killed, 50,000 in the district of Lei Yang alone. The money loss in said district is stated to be $50,000,000 as a result of bandit operations.

National Christian Council Supports Nanking Govt.; Favors Christianization of International Relations

The National Christian Council of China, held in Shanghai from October 11 to October 18, did some important work. This big body, representing some half million Christians in China, pledged its support to the Nationalist Government in such social work as is being done, and adopted a striking resolution on the Church and the Nation, basing their love for country on the spirit of Christ's love for all men.

The Council further emphasized its opposition to war, approved the Kellogg pact, and pledged itself to work towards the Christianization of international relations.

Reorganization of the Council on a fully representative basis, taking the Chinese churches—and national federations—as a basis, was also decided on. Missionaries may be members of the reorganized council as representatives of some church body.

Discussion of the general situation throughout the country shows that anti-Christian activity has died down considerably during the past year, and Christian work is continuing again. It is likely, however, that much of the opposition is simply under the surface, and may crop up again at a favorable opportunity.

First Two Days

The first day of the conference was mainly occupied with addresses by Dr David Yui and Dr. Cheng, Chairman and General Secretary respectively of the N. C. C., and by Dr. Hodgkin, addresses already summarized in the *China Weekly Review* of October 20. On the second day of the conference (October 13) there was the discussion of four commissions (based on the findings of the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem), devoted to (1) The Christian Message and the Church's Central Emphasis; (2) The Church and the Nation; (3) Leadership needed by the Church to meet the Present Opportunities; (4) Christian Co-operation and Unity. Delegates to the conference met in groups to discuss one or the other of these problems. Impressions of the Jerusalem Conference were given by Dr. Cheng, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Miner, and Rev. Fay, the last-named speaker referring to the responsibility of the Christian movement to rural problems, industrial problems, and racial problems, each with its underlying questions of human equality.

A significant note in international relations was sounded by Rev. Ebizawa, Secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan, who brought greetings from the Japanese Christians congratulating China on the success of the revolution and expressing appreciation of her hardships as a nation. They regretted that their own government does not always represent the Christians in Japan, and that Christian power is not yet strong enough to influence political leaders and take the lead in the formation of public opinion. China and Japan, said the speaker, had the joint responsibility of showing the Orient that Christianity is greater than nations and races. He remarked on Japan's great debt to China in the past, and said they looked to her for spiritual leadership in the future as well.

Co-Operation and Unity

Monday, October 15th, the question of Co-operation and Unity was brought up for general discussion. Significant is the recognition of the necessity to do away with the denominational complexities of Christian missionary work, as emphasized by the Jerusalem Conference. Suggestions made and generally endorsed were the mutual recognition by one church of the members of other churches, the fostering of mutual acquaintance between members of different churches, and the recommendation of regional co-operation and federation between the churches in China.

It developed that much co-operation has already been developed among different denominations in some areas, and some local federations are actually in existence.

The Church and the Nation

The group which had devoted itself to the question of the relation of the Church to the Nation in China submitted a report of much interest to all interested in China and the Christian movement here at this time,—a report accepted by the conference as a whole, stating unequivocally that

> "The nation being now united and reconstruction under way, it is incumbent upon all citizens, irrespective of sex, vocation and creed, to join heart with heart and hand with hand in the supreme effort to establish the new China on firm foundations.
>
> "Our love for our country must be in the spirit of Chritsian love for all men. As He strove to save the world, so must we participate in saving the nation; by His creative spirit we must work for the national welfare. It is our sacred duty to serve the nation to the utmost, and in this spirit we make this declaration.

"1. The Establishment of the Nation Rests On Moral Principles

"A new nation needs new citizens: a new culture rests upon new personalities. Reconstruction of any kind, diplomatic, political, economic, educational, has one object, —to uplift and develop the life of each citizen. This is what we understand by Christ's phrase, *The Abundant Life*.

"License, extravagance and error will be the result of this new outburst of life if it be not guided by moral principles. This is the point of Dr. Sun's saying:

"The material side is transient.
The moral side is permanent.

"For 5,000 years our national life has rested on moral ideas rather than on military force. Military power at its best, is but a temporary expedient: It cannot establish the State in lasting peace and prosperity. For material reconstruction we must call upon science to be our servant: for spiritual construction we need moral principles. In sound national reconstruction, therefore, these principles are of primary importance, and we hold that morality, in turn, is rooted in religion. We find in love to God and man according to the spirit of Christ the supreme dynamic for the exercise of universal love, service and sacrifice. A nation which rests upon these principles will stand for all time.

"II. Our Expectation From The Government

"The life of to-day is very complex: the responsibilities and duties of governments grow ever more heavy: still greater are those of a new government in a new nation. To lead citizens in reconstructed effort and to train them for political life are great tasks for any government. We look to our leaders especially to include in their efforts.

1. To uphold religious liberty.
2. To promote moral education.
3. To eliminate military warfare.

"III. Our Hope for the Church

"Over and above its distinctly religious activities we hope that the Church will give special attention to:

"1. The creation of a healthy constructive public opinion.

"2. The assistance of the government in policies of social reform, such as, the suppression of opium and prostitution, the improvement of living conditions for farmers and laborers, and so forth.

"3. The preparation of men and women for public service, especially through education for citizenship, and the study of the San Min Chu I.

"IV. A Word to Christians of Other Nations in China and Elsewhere

"In our international life the old scars have not yet been completely healed: new and ever more urgent problems are on the horizon. We believe international equality, justice and goodwill are essential for humanity to-day. In her national reorganization China at many points needs and welcomes the friendly co-operation of other nations. It is also our conviction that in the near future China will be able to make helpful contribution to the life of the world. Whether they have lived in China or not our fellow-Christians in other lands who have the interests of China at heart can, through their contacts with their own people, be of real service to China in such ways as:

"1. The spreading of knowledge of the real facts in relation to China.

"2. Support for a just and fair policy in dealing with China.

"3. Practical co-operation in the task of China's reconstruction.

"Conclusion.

"We, as citizens of China, in this transitional period, have to bear the burden of suffering and also to enter into the opportunities of reconstruction. It is our fervent hope that the Christian forces of China will not lose the present rare opportunity to support the government in all good

works in the fearless spirit of Christ. May the government also in all its dealings with the people be sincere and frank, guiding them with patience in the right way. May the people on their part love the nation with their whole heart, seeking righteousness above all things and working together for overcoming every difficulty and solving every problem. Thus may the life of the new China be founded on enduring foundations.

"The missionary members of this Council, though not themselves citizens of the Republic of China yet having offered their lives for the service of this country, express their hearty sympathy with the spirit and purpose of this declaration."

Wire to Government

A special telegram was sent to the Nationalist Government at Nanking, presenting the congratulations of the Conference upon the unifying of the country politically, the beginning of the stage of political tutelage, and the beginning of reconstruction. The Council hoped the Government would uphold religious liberty, promote moral education, reduce the military establishment, suppress banditry, and work for permanent peace. The Council desired, with its fellow-Christians throughout the country, to endeavor to propagate the religious teaching of brotherly love as taught by Jesus Christ, aiming thereby to complete the great work started by Dr. Sun of building up a new nation. In the work of the coming year the Council pledged itself to devote its efforts to backing up the government in such movements as the suppression of opium and prostitution, and the improvement of the life of the family, the farmer, and the laborer.

This message was not actually sent until October 17, after the Council had taken up and approved the messages and recommendations of the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem, and decided to elect two representatives from the National Christian Council to serve on the I. M. C.

Opposition to War

In approving the Jerusalem council's recommendations, special reference was made to the section on "The Christian Mission and War," as follows:

"Inasmuch as the world-wide Christian Mission is an expression of the spirit of the Prince of Peace, and an attempt to realize the truth that in Him all dividing lines, whether of race or class, are transcended and "inasmuch as war is universally acknowledged as a most grievous hindrance to the triumph of this spirit among men:

"The International Missionary Council summons all who share in the world-wide Christian Mission to unremitting prayer and effort to secure: (1) the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; (2) the adoption of peaceful methods for the settlement of all international differences; and (3) the changing of those attitudes and practices which constitute the roots of war."

In addition to approving this resolution, the N. C. C. later adopted a resolution on the Kellogg Peace Pact, as follows:

"The Council summons the Church in China to unite with Christians throughout the world in unremitting prayer and effort in the cause of peace. The Council rejoices to know that China in concert with other progressive nations has instructed its representatives to sign the Kellogg Pact which embodies the principles for which the Christian Church stands in this matter. The Council prays that God may use this international instrument to make the spirit of Christ effective in the counsels of the nations."

Reorganization of Council

The Committee on Reorganization submitted recommendations providing for the reorganization of the N. C. C. on a representative basis, to be made effective by 1929. This involves the preparation of a new constitution, which it was recommended that the representatives elected to the 1929 conference be empowered to act upon.

The proposals for reorganization were made in view of clearly expressed opinion from a large proportion of the co-operating bodies that the National Christian Council should become more directly and officially related to its constituency. The committee recommended that a substantial majority of the members of the Council be elected by those church bodies that are prepared to co-operate with others in the National Christian Council and that meet the conditions of membership. It also recommended that missionaries be elected in the same way as Chinese members. By this plan missionaries elected to the Council will represent the work in which they are engaged rather than the mission to which they belong.

Prior to this time the Council has been an interdenominational agency representing both the missionary societies and the Chinese churches. According to the method of reorganization, however, only the churches-and national federations-will henceforth send representatives, though the Council may also co-opt members for its work. In the reorganized body the Church of Christ in China, with its 120,000 communicants, will be the most important single body, making up almost one-fourth of the council, the basis of representation thereon now being the membership of the various church bodies.

The Church of Christ in China, it may be added, is not an attempt at general conformity or uniformity, a mere larger denominationalism, but a venture to secure all evangelical bodies in China to unite in one organic body for worship, mutual edification, and service. Its Doctrinal Basis of Union seeks to express only that modicum of doctrine which all must hold in common if the Christian Religion is to be conserved.

Leadership

The N. C. C. Committee on Leadership, reporting on the 17th, noted that the number of Christian students offering themselves for work as Christian leaders was decreasing, and emphasized the necessity of recruiting and better training. There was earnest discussion of the problem of self-support, and it was generally felt that the Chinese Church can not yet finance alone the leadership required or its training. It was decided that a larger proportion of church and mission funds should be devoted to the training of leaders.

Discussion revealed that there is already a tendency to pass Western funds over to the Chinese Church, instead of to the missionaries. There is a general desire for the development of Chinese Christian leadership not dependent upon Church funds.

The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected for the coming year: Dr. T. C. Bau, Chairman; Mrs. W. H. Lingle and Rev. Shen Wen-ching, Vice-Chairmen; Mr. H. C. Tsao, Treasurer. Dr. Yui's resignation was accepted with regret, and a resolution adopted recording the Council's appreciation of his services as Chairman for six difficult years. Drs. Hodgkin and Yui were elected to represent the National Christian Council on the International Missionary Council.

Some interesting facts were brought out in the report on Christianizing International Relations. On a number of occasions Chinese and Japanese Christians have come together to consider Sino-Japanese relations. A letter had been sent to the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council in Japan relative to the Tsinan incident, Rev. Ebizawa's visit to the present conference being one result of this.

Rural and Social Work

At the conference called by the National Christian Council in 1927 on the Christianizing of Economic Relations it was decided that this year's N. C. C. conference take up this pressing question again. The conference just concluded, however, did not devote any special attention to the problem, except for their general approval of such work as the Government is doing in behalf of the peasants and workers. It was voted by the Council, however, to join with other national Christian organizations and church bodies in co-operating with the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University to plan for the reorganization of the Summer Institute of the University so as to meet more adequately the needs of rural pastors, evangelists, teachers, and lay leaders.

The Council also recorded its approval of the Government's announced policy of total suppression of the planting and trade in opium, and assured the Government of the whole-hearted support of the Christian organizations co-operating in the Council.

Miss Maude Roydon spoke at one meeting of the Council, taking as her subject "A Forward-Looking Church."

Husar Appeal Is Denied by U. S. Supreme Court

Word has been received in Shanghai that the appeal of Leonard G. Husar, former U. S. District Attorney, in Shanghai, to the United States Supreme Court, has been denied. The application to the highest tribunal was made following the confirming by the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco of the sentence imposed by Judge Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, after Husar had been found guilty of destroying government records in connection with an opium case in Persia in which Tracey Woodward was involved. Husar was sentenced to two years imprisonment to be served at McNeill's Island, Washington. Dr. George Sellett, U.S. District Attorney at Shanghai who prosecuted Mr Husar, recently made a special trip to San Francisco in order to be present at the hearing of Husar's appeal before the Circuit Court of Appeals in that city.

Former Philippine Judge Opposes Independence

Daniel R. Williams, who was formerly a Supreme Court Judge in the Philippine Islands, and who now occupies offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco, recently issued a circular letter opposing any idea that the United States should recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Williams argues that the Philippines are just as much American territory as is Porto Rico, the treaty from Spain using the word "cede." Mr. Williams expresses the opinion that Congress is without constitutional authority to alienate sovereignty over any territory.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen Flees From Victory

BY ANNA LOUISE STRONG

(In the Graphic for October)

WHILE Nationalists of many varieties in China (generals, politicians, students, merchants) are hailing victory and receiving recognition from the great powers of the earth, and preparing to join in a spectacular funeral for the dead revolutionist, Sun Yat-sen, in whose name they claim to conquer, the widow of Sun Yat-sen who shared his many exiles, struggles and disappointments is enduring again a lonely exile in Europe. She is surely the strangest of all the exiles that Europe harbors. For the victorious Nationalists, far from driving her out, sought by force and persuasion to prevent her departure from China. Even now they seek her, hoping to induce her to return and share in their honors.

But she flees them. Incognito, and in straitened circumstances, living in inexpensive pensions in Berlin or Paris, she avoids the emissaries sent to recall her to ease and prominence. The honor they offer she regards as the betrayal of all her husband lived for; the Chinese groups she still communicates with are those who are being suppressed and slain by the victorious Nationalists. Among the varieties of Nationalists mentioned above, you will note generals, politicians, merchants and students, but no workers and peasants. It is because of the suppression of these last two groups that the widow of Sun Yat-sen fled from victory.

The victory and prestige offered her and from which she flees are no inconsiderable ones. From end to end of China today, her husband is given honor almost beyond that of mere mortal. Great meetings open with three bows directed to Dr. Sun's portrait, and the repeating of his last will. The Three Principles which he proclaimed—Peoples Nationalism, Peoples Government, Peoples Livelihood—are the texts on which every Nationalist claims to base his politics, though they are most variously interpreted. Nor is position as the widow of the "Father of his Country" the only path to prominence offered to Soong Ching-ling (the personal name of Mrs. Sun). As a member of the Soong family, she has connections in all official Nationalist circles. Her brother, T. V. Soong, is the well-known Minister of Finance who signed the treaty with the United States Government whereby the new Nationalist Government was recognized. Her brother-in-law is Chiang Kai-shek, the victorious commander-in-chief. Through family connections as well as through her own abilities, there are few avenues open to women to which she might not aspire in the government. She refuses; she breaks politically with her family—a remarkable act for a Chinese woman. She sends a telegram to her victorious brother-in-law denouncing his break with Russia and his suppression of peasants and workers, and stating that when she returns to China it will be not to take part in his government, but on behalf of the masses.

Slanderous Insinuations

Meantime gossip pursues her. Unable to purchase her allegiance, her former associates try to blacken her name and prestige with slander. She is rumored married to various persons in Russia and Germany; any prominent Chinese revolutionist who seeks her out to work with her may be alleged her new husband. This is a peculiarly insidious form of detraction in China, where the remarriage of any widow is a sore loss in dignity, and where for the widow of Sun Yat-sen to find consolation in a lesser creature would be considered an insult to his memory. The woman who, of all the Chinese I know, is most beautiful and gracious, and who is still in her most charming thirties, is doomed by her own high past to future loneliness. Yet the rumors follow her, though there has been not a shadow of fact to excuse them.

Even these slanders are perhaps not so annoying to her as other rumors which constantly deny her the possibility of independent judgment. It is perhaps not only in China that women are refused the credit of their own opinions. "When I make any statement," she said to me in Paris, "they will not concede that I, a woman, can have an opinion. All my opinions have been influenced, it seems, and usually by Moscow."

As one who has known Soong Ching-ling for many years —in Shanghai, in Hankow, in Paris—I can bear witness to the slow thoroughness with which she forms opinions and the enduring tenacity with which she holds them. I remember the circumstances under which she sent the telegram from Moscow to General Chiang-Kai-shek denouncing his break with Russia and his suppression of mass movements. To most Chinese it seemed no doubt that a woman who could send such a rebuke to a man who was a great general and her brother-in-law, must be out of her mind and under the influence of the Bolshevik devil; to most Russians, on the other hand, the courteous Chinese phrasing was insufficiently brutal in dealing with a "counter revolutionist." But neither any Chinese nor any Russian friend suggested this telegram to her; she wrote it on her own initiative and unaided. I happen to know that the two men most popularly supposed to be dominating her action (Michael Borodin, former Russian adviser to China, and Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister in the Nationalist Government) did not even know of the telegram till they saw it in the newspapers. Yet they were staying in the same hotel with her, and a friendly consultation might have seemed most natural to any person not instinctively independent in forming decisions.

This independence she has shown from early days, though it is an independence so masked with quietness and modesty that it comes as a renewed surprise on each occasion. For she is a thoroughly Chinese woman in her shrinking from startling or aggressive action—sensitive, dignified, keenly aware of even slight variations in the social or political atmosphere. Yet under extreme pressures I have known her again and again to refuse assent under force or persuasion, to take time for inquiry, then to make her decision, and thereafter to hold it against bitter attacks. We Americans might like to flatter ourselves that her American college training gave her some of this independence. But her brothers and sisters, given the same training, have none of them followed in her path.

Her first open act of self-determination was her elopement to Japan to marry Dr. Sun, breaking a betrothal that her family had arranged and scandalizing all, since no girl of her position ever broke a betrothal. Joining this revolutionary idealist many years her senior, she followed him from land to land and now devotes her young widowhood to carrying out the ideals they once fought for together. It is in the interpretation of these ideals that she diverges sharply from the present victorious Nationalists, who all claim to be following the great leader. Since she holds this difference seriously enough to have chosen exile in place of a high post in victory, it is worth while knowing the point at issue, when most of the world today unthinkingly indentifies the Nationalist success with the triumph of Sun Yat-sen.

Holds to the Strict Ideals of Her Late Husband

Briefly then, the principles on which Dr. Sun in his later days reorganized the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, and to which Soong Ching-ling still holds, demand the widespread organization of peasants and workers as a basis for governmental power. Since this principle is also held by the Chinese Communist Party (which, in a later stage, would go further), it is also essential to cooperate with these communists to obtain rapid and mass wide organization. Since this principle is also not dissimilar from the Workers and Peasants Government of Soviet Russia, who have made important experiments in workers' and peasants' organization, one must regard Soviet Russia as a friend. It does not follow that one becomes a Communist or completely copies the Soviet scheme; one regards these groups as allies, while working out Chinese problems in accordance with Chinese conditions.

Such were the tactics adopted by Dr. Sun in the later years after repeated disillusionments with the incessant conflicts among the merchant and professional elements which till then composed the Kuomintang. On the basis of these policies the Nationalists expanded with strength and swept across half China. The first advance, which reached the Yang-tse River nearly two years ago, was in only the smallest degree a military triumph. It was a triumph of the rapidly organizing peasants and workers, who brought the armies north. Military defeats were turned into victories when sympathizing peasants led the Nationalist armies by secret paths to their enemy's rear. Shanghai was taken—not by any armies, but by the organized workers of Shanghai who seized the arsenal, drove out the northerners and gave the city, a week later, into the hands of the southern troops.

A Worker-Peasant Advance

The first advance was therefore a worker-peasant advance. It worried the world, and called forth the armed forces of Britain, Japan, America—just as the worker-peasant victories in Russia had previously done. But the second Nationalist advance of the past year, which took Peking, was a capitalist advance, financed by the bankers of Shanghai. Its victories were won by soldiers, not by revolutionists. Americans recently returned from Nanking comment on the delegations of bankers and business men from Shanghai, and say that the problems discussed were those of business, with no mention of the Chinese masses. It is not without reason that the powers of the earth have been startlingly quick to recognize this government.

The generals today in power among the Nationalists have not merely ignored the peasants' and workers' organizations. They have actively suppressed them, some with extreme bloodshed, others more shrewdly. They have expelled all Communists from the ranks of the Kuomintang Party, and have broken all relations with Russia, throwing out even trade

representatives, banks, and transport steamship lines. They have suppressed "anti-imperialist boycotts" which the Kuomintang two years ago initiated. Their policy is that of the Shanghai businessmen—to pacify the land under western-trained officials, so that business as usual may resume. This, if it can be achieved, is without doubt an advance over the arbitrary militarists such as Chang Tso-lin, with his court of concubines and feudal pomp. It leads to a capitalist China, with Chinese merchants fighting for place against foreign capital, under the ordinary methods of business competition. But it says no word of better conditions for the starving peasants paying over half their crop as rent, or the over-driven and hungry workers undergoing the hell of the uncontrolled industrial revolution. Or rather, the few words it does say are words of suppression.

It is for this reason that Soong Ching-ling breaks with her old associates as they rise to power. She does not believe they can build the revolutionary government that has been promised to China. There are among them, she said, too many conflicting selfish interests. The "practical politicians" of China and elsewhere will no doubt dismiss her as an impractical idealist, or brand her a Bolshevik. But I doubt if these epithets will disturb her, since she has heard them all her life applied to her husband. It is only after the death of Sun Yat-sen that the "practical politicians" have done him honor.

Madame Sun Yat-sen

Her estimate of the present government in Peking is especially significant, in view of the speedy recognition accorded to it by foreign powers. Has she perhaps a clearer knowledge than the foreign offices of alien governments of the men with whom she has worked for years? Will they again break asunder, plunging China once more into chaos, or will they achieve unity and stability? They face two problems in the organization of power, aside from the tremendous economic problems of rebuilding and remaking China. First of these is the subordination of the *de facto* military potentates (all somewhat ambitious and suspicious) to a civil control. If this is attained, there remains the problem of what liberties and governmental participation, if any, will be accorded the workers and peasants. Even those generals who have suppressed them most bloodily have done so in the name of national unity, promised "welfare" legislation after the taking of Peking. Thus do all rulers in war time; and few keep their promises. Will the Chinese victors keep theirs, in view of their financial alliance with the Shanghai bankers? If they do not, I know many provinces where they may look for trouble.

Such are the problems facing the would-be organizers of China. Soong Ching-ling excludes herself from their hour of triumph, choosing rather to stand with the suppressed peasants and workers, the strength of whose organizations, today illegal, no one may know. This places her in a position of peculiar isolation, since she is after all not a worker nor a peasant nor a communist, and can hardly return to China to organize secretly among these masses. If she had more of the occidental love of aggressive fighting, one might imagine an immediate path for her. To exact as the price of her return the freedom of workers and peasants to organize, to use constant publicity as the vigilant guard of that freedom, to resign again spectacularly whenever that freedom is threatened—how often have western political parties employed such tactics! But for a Chinese woman, trained in reserve and endurance, how impossible. Nor must it be forgotten that the Chinese press is in the hands of her opponents, and that even while they proclaim themselves the champions of Dr. Sun, they have more than once suppressed papers that dared print the utterances of his widow. The most notable occasion I remember was when she left Hankow, proclaiming that its government had become counter-revolutionary. Few Chinese ever knew her reasons; several newspapers were suppressed for trying to print them.

In whatever direction across the world her path lies, it will not be the path of compromise that she will take. I have seen her enough to know this. I have seen her in Hankow when old friends and members of her family came to plead with her to leave the revolutionary government and come home to Shanghai, avoiding the political strife between two wings of Nationalists. They related to her the scandals her isolation gave rise to, assiduously spread by her enemies, and begged her, for her reputation and that of her dead husband, to return to her home. . . . I have seen her later, under the bitterest personal disillusionment, when her brother, T. V. Soong, with whom she had worked in the revolution, came to Hankow to break the revolutionary government there. I have seen her later when she reached Moscow, physically almost wrecked by the pressures used to prevent her journey. And I know that though she may break in health some day under the stresses of modern politics, she will not bend from the path she has chosen.

Nor will her path, I fear, be that of joyously aggressive leadership, for she loves neither fighting nor leadership. It will be, more probably, the path of steady endurance, of slow, underground building, of many misrepresentations and many disillusions—the path her husband also followed. "The Chinese women," one of the leaders said to me, "will in the end go far. For though they are slow to arouse, yet they are more strong to endure than any people in the world."

W. S. Fleming Addresses U. S. Marines on Conditions in Russia

Wm. S. Fleming, American attorney in Shanghai, delivered an address before the U. S. Marine Regimental Club in Shanghai on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 17, on conditions in Soviet Russia. Mr. Fleming has just returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States on which he traveled through Russia and spent considerable time in Moscow.

The speaker touched briefly on railroad conditions over the territory he traveled. They were not so good as in the States, but they were passable. Food was better than he had expected. He was struck with the immense forests. The trip from Dairen to Moscow took twelve days, and nine of them were spent in country covered by dense forests. In fact, large birch logs were used as fuel in the locomotives.

The country over which he passed was very fertile, and not unlike our own West before it was settled. Great opportunities await those who have the hardihood to undertake the settlement of the country.

A major portion of his talk was given over to a discussion of conditions in Moscow, as typical of the conditions as he saw them in Russia. The people seemed to be entirely satisfied with their conditions of government. Considering what they had had before the Revolution the speaker said the people felt they were much better off. The conditions of government would not suit the United States, but they seemed to be satisfactory to many in Russia. There seemed to be no great deal of unemployment. As before the Revolution, the opera and ballet, known the world over, are under the management of the government. The people still have a great pride in their musical achievements.

Gen. Chang Chung-chang Former Warlord, Now with Prince Kung in Port Arthur

Recent *Kuo Wen* dispatches from Mukden stated that the authorities there have issued an order to confiscate the account, amounting to Shanghai $128,000, of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the former warlord of Shantung, with the Bank of Communications. At last accounts Gen. Chang was at the residence of Prince Kung Ching at Port Arthur, whence comes the news that he, Gen. Tu Yu-pu, Gen. Wu Kuang-hsia, Gen. Hsia Tien-yu and the Prince himself have declered themselves as sworn brothers. It is reported that attempts are being made to restore the Manchu monarch.

Some Portuguese Embassies to China

BY J. A. J.

In view of the fact that the Portuguese government has instructed its envoy, Senhor Bianchi, to negotiate a new treaty with the Nationalist government, it is perhaps pertinent to make reference here to Portugal's early relations with China.

Portugal was the first country in Europe to obtain an audience for her envoys, and Thome Pires was the first Portuguese envoy to China. He was appointed by the governor of Portuguese India and instructed to propose to the Emperor of China a treaty of commerce. He embarked with Fernao Peres de Andrade, and on his arrival at Canton in 1517, he was accomodated and provided for, in the usual style of foreign ambassadors. The Emperor was immediately made acquainted with his arrival and the object of his mission, but he took time to deliberate. A subject of the late Sultan of Malacca was then at Peking, and claimed protection against the Portuguese, who had in 1511 wrested from his master, a vassal of China, his Capital and dependencies. The Emperor had requested the Portuguese to restore to the Sultan his sovereignty, but perceiving that the recommendation was slighted, politely suggested the propriety of admitting the Portuguese envoy—and Pires, after a lapse of three years, was allowed to proceed from Canton to Peking. But in the meantime, Mahommedans at Canton had disclosed the design of the Portuguese in the following words: "They aim at ruining all foreign shipping that they alone may carry exports and imports all over the world." This invidious insinuation gained credit and in connection with the ill conduct of Simao Peres de Andrade at Shan-Shan, induced the governor of Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, to write: "The Portuguese have no other design than to come under the denomination of merchant to spy upon the country, that they may hereafter fall over it with fire and sword."

The Status of the Embassy

All this, with the unrelenting diplomatic complaints from the ambassador of the Sultan of Malacca, moved the Emperor to appoint a competent tribunal to examine whether the embassy was legitimate or spurious. Pires and his companions were adjudged to be spies, and were sent back prisoners to Canton, there to be kept in custody. Were Malacca restored, the envoy and his retinue should suffer no harm, but if it were not restored they should be dealt with according to the law; by its tenor, Thome Pires and others suffered death in September 1523.

The second embassy which we have to notice was undertaken at the suggestion of Francis Xavier. "The Apostle of the East," contemplating the expediency of opening a way for Christianity in China by means of an embassy, suggested the plan to Dom Alfonso de Noronha. It being approved, Diego Pereira was appointed envoy. For this mission he was furnished with suitable presents, which were to be delivered to the Emperor of China in the name of King John III. Xavier embarked with Diego Pereira in this expedition. They left Goa in 1552, but upon their arrival at Malacca, their ship was deprived of her rudder by the prefect Alvaro, and the project of proceeding to China was abandoned.

A third diplomatic mission was undertaken in 1667. In order to prevent piratical depredations, Kang-He had commanded all his subjects, who were living on the borders of the sea, to remove four or five leagues from the coast, and to suspend all navigation southward. This was done in 1662. By the intercession of Father Schaal, a Catholic missionary, the Portuguese of Macao were exempted from removing to a new place, but navigation remained forbidden. Informed of this state of affairs by the Senate of Macao, the viceroy of Goa chose Manuel de Saldanha, and sent him in the name of King Alfonso VI., to the Court of Peking. The expense of this embassy was 30,365 taels, but the result of it "so little answered the expectations of Macao, that the senate solicited His Majesty not to intercede in behalf of his vassals at Macao with the government of China, were it not in an imperious and cogent case."

Such a case, it was later thought by the court at Lisbon, had arrived. The disputes of the Roman Catholics about certain ceremonies, induced Kang-He in 1721 to send Father Antonio Magalhaes to King John V., that by the King's mediation he might induce the Pope "to put a stop to the polemic animosity of missionaries, and to grant to the Chinese proselytes permission to practice the established customs of the empire." Yung-Ching, shortly after his accession to the throne, forbade, in 1723, the exercise of Christianity throughout his dominions. "In order to soften this severity, and to calm the mind of the Emperor, his most faithful Majesty sent as his representative, Alexandre Metello de Sousa e Menezes, with Father Antonio Magalhaes to China and they landed at Macao in 1726."

An Imperial Order

A few days before the ambassador set off for the Capital, he received from the Tsungtuh, or governor of Canton, a copy of an imperial order, which, *inter alia*, stated that "inasmuch as the European ambassador has passed many thousand miles to come here, the Tsung-tuh of Kwang-tung must give him servants and provisions during his journey and a mandarin to attend and take care of him. In reference to the departure of the ambassador, let that be left to his own will; it is not proper to molest him by hurrying and pushing him on; thus shall the Tsung-tuh, as my representative convince him of my kind affection." On the 18th of May, 1727, the ambassador made his entrance into Peking. Of his audience with the Emperor, we had better quote an official report fully:—

"Two mandarins in actual waiting at court preceded, then followed an assessor of the tribunal of civil office, and Father Parennin, a French Jesuit, who acted as interpreter; next came the ambassador, carrying with both hands his master's letter; and after him followed the Secretary and a third gentleman bearing the title of mordomo who was conducted by a mandarin. Accompanied by the assessor, His Excellency entered the western gates, ascended the steps of the throne, and, kneeling, presented the credentials; he rose, went out by the same way, and in front of the middle door that was open, the ambassador and retinue performed the usual act of obeisance. This ceremony being over, the ambassador was brought to the foot of the throne, and seated at the head of the grandees; shortly after he had permission to make his speech, which he delivered, placing himself on his knees upon a carpet.

An Audience at Yuen Ming-yuen

"On the 7th of June the presents, contained in thirty chests and boxes, were offered. The Emperor said: 'It gave him great pleasure to perceive in so many precious things the affection of the King of Portugal.' From that day, the ambassador resided a whole month at Peking. He and his retinue were by an imperial proclamation allowed to stray without impediment over the city in any direction they pleased. On the 7th of July, His Excellency had his audience of leave at Yuen-Ming-yuen, a country seat at no great distance from the capital. That day, the emperor presented with his own hands to the ambassador a cup with wine and sent from his own table several dishes. Leaving the palace, presents were distributed to the retinue of the ambassador, and to His Excellency. Among other things, Yung-Ching gave several trifles, which were valuable solely because they were the gifts of a monarch. His Excellency also received thirty chests and boxes to be delivered to his faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal."

Little or no advantage seems to have resulted from this embassy, though it cost the inhabitants of Macao the heavy sum of 30,000 taels. Another embassy reached Peking in 1753; it was conducted and it ended very much like the preceding one.* The following account of it is taken from Ljungstedt's "Portuguese in China" (p. 103).

—"The King chose for his Ambassador, Francis Xavier Pacheco Sampayo, who came to Macao in 1752. On the 14th of November, the mandarin of Heungshan put forth a proclamation—translated by the Jesuit, T. S. de Neuvialle, from which the following is an extract: 'I publish this chop (proclamation) to let you know that the King of Portugal has never been in the habit of paying tribute. At present the new sovereign of that realm sends an ambassador who is at Macao, to offer some objects of curiosity from that country, and knocking head, to inquire after the health of the Emperor. We are informed that a mandarin is sent to receive the ambassador. Take care to sweep and clean the streets; do not be noisy; do not pronounce the ambassador tributary, that he may not be displeased and disgusted. Pacheco left Macao and came to Canton on the 25th December, when the supercargoes of the trading companies waited on him. Accompanied by Shu; a Tartar mandarin, and Father Augustine Hallerstien, who acted as interpreter, the ambassador reached Chi-hoa on the 20th April, 1753. On the day His Excellency entered Peking, many of the Roman Catholic priests on horse back, attended and opened the march. Then came the mandarin conductor and Hallerstein. Next followed three grenadiers with drawn swords for the protection of twenty-nine cases covered with yellow silk, containing the king's presents. After them followed trumpets and cymbals, the attendants and menial servants all on horseback; also the pages with two black boys at the stirrups, and the Secretary with two stewards on each side. The Ambassador was carried in a right magnificent sedan chair by eight Chinese bearers, elegantly arranged. Next the chair walked the adjuncts of the Senate, surrounded by

*Chinese Repository, Vol. 1.

many black boys dressed like running boot men. At last came twelve chests, covered with blue velvet laced with gold, and the arms of Pacheco in relieve embroidered in gold and silver. Grenadiers on horseback, closed the train. Alighted at his dwelling, the Governor General of Peking, to whom the Emperor had entrusted the care of the embassy, paid His Excellency a visit.

A Ceremony of Obeisance

"In the same order, the Ambassador proceeded on the 1st May, to the place Keen-Lung had fixed upon for the reception of the first homage. The Emperor being seated on his throne, the secretary and the mordomo, Hallerstein and the director of ceremonies with the ambassador were admitted into the Hall. His Excellency ascended the steps of the throne, and kneeling, presented to the Emperor the King's letter. Keen-Ling took it himself and handed it to one of the grandees, who kept it exactly at the height of his forehead all the time his Excellency—the hat on his head—delivered his speech. The speech being finished, the Ambassador, the Secretary, and third gentleman performed the usual ceremony of obeisance. After the lapse of ten days, the presents in twenty-nine cases and boxes were sent, unpacked and accepted. Pacheco had besides, sixteen boxes with presents to be distributed among the principal mandarins. Keen-Lung reciprocated the royal memorials by sending from time to time, his imperial gifts, in fifty cases and boxes, to the King of Portugal and presents to the ambassador and his retinue. Attiret, a French artist, was commanded to draw the likeness of his Excellency, which, by the order of the Emperor, was placed over the Imperial throne in a Hall of the European building at Yuen-Ming-yuen. If reliance can be placed on the assertion of an Italian missionary, who for twenty-seven years attended the court of Peking in the qualification of a mechanician, there must be in that country seat six palaces built in the European architectural style at Yuen-Ming-yuen. The Emperor's address to the King of Portugal was handed to the Ambassador, who left Peking on 3rd June, and landed at Macao on 6th October 1753, in company with 'Hay,' a Tartar mandarin, and Hallerstein. Upon this embassy, Macao spent 22,000 taels, and His Excellency used to say it cost him 16,000 dollars."

U. S. President's Son a True Democrat

(From the China Critic, Oct. 18)

Sometime in September, a *Reuter* telegram announced that Mr. John Coolidge, the only son of the President of the United States of America, having graduated from the Amherst College, had entered the service of a railway transport department as a junior clerk. A few days later, the President of that railway issued a statement to the effect that he had placed Mr. John Coolidge in the Cargo Transport Office as a clerk of the lowest rank, so as to enable him to work from the bottom up and pick up experience step by step. We are not so sure of the wording of these two announcements, but we cannot be much mistaken as to their meaning as given above. These messages should leave an indelibly significant impression on all Chinese readers. Although instances of self-abnegation and abandonment of a pompous and luxurious life in favor of that of a hermit or a monk on the part of members of the ruling class, can be cited from our history, the enrolment by a President's only son as a mere clerk in a business office will beat all Chinese chronicles of such incidents flat. Although the present generation of Chinese has imbibed modern ideas and adopted modern fashions, to take up a commercial career as a clerk would be unthinkable for the heir of a Minister or Governor of a Province. We hear that Mr. John Coolidge has delayed his consideration of marriage because he wants to discover first what kind of business pursuit would suit him best. We commend his example to our young men.

Count Sforza Will Deliver Lectures at Wesleyan University

Count Carlo Sforza, who spent considerable time in China in 1927, has accepted an invitation to give to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., a series of lectures from January to May 1929 on the Policy of the Great European Powers in the Near East and the Far East from 1910 to 1920. It is expected that Count Sforza's lectures will disclose new elements for contemporary diplomatic history, as the present leader of liberal Italian opposition to Fascism has been Minister to China for Italy from 1911 to 1915 and Minister for Foreign Affairs in his own country from 1919 to 1921.

Count Sforza was also High Commissioner to Turkey from the date of the Armistice (November 1918) to July 1919, and in this capacity he opposed the policy of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon for the partition of Turkey.

How China Lost Her Tariff Autonomy*

By Kan Lee, Ph.D., Economist, National Tariff Commission

I

THE earliest foreign trade in China was conducted through the means of tributes. The tribute bearers came to China at regular intervals with their native products and, after having presented them to the Chinese Court, as a symbol of submission and good will, received in return Chinese goods which they brought back to their respective nations. Sometimes these tribute bearers assumed even more prominently the characteristics of traders. After turning over the best and probably the most subtantial part of their merchandise to the Court they not infrequently exchanged in the open market the remainder of their holdings, for whatever Chinese goods which they deemed to possess a ready market in their native lands. These diplomatic traders, therefore, succeeded largely in escaping the payment of nominal duties for their merchandise, although the cost of their commercial transaction was necessarily heavy.

The growing importance of foreign trade in China, however, soon necessitated the establishment of proper authorities, for the collection of customs duties and the regulation of commerce. As early as the beginning of the eighth century, (Sung Dynasty) maritime customs service was maintained in at least three ports—Kwangchow, Chienchow, and Hongchow—with Kwangchow, later known as Canton, as the headquarters. In the year 971, the office of Inspectorate of Maritime Trade (Shu-pu-shi) was established at Canton. All foreign vessels were directed to come to Canton, Tsuanchow, Liangcho province, or Cochin China; and in 999 five ports (Kwangchow, Chienchow, Hongchow, Mingchow, Michow) were open to foreign commerce.

The duty of the inspectorate comprised of the compulsory registration of foreign vessels coming into port, the examination of the ships' manifests, and the levying of import and export duties. The account of Zeid Al Hasan, "Salsalat-al-tewarykh", which faithfully recorded the voyages of the ninth century Arabian travellers, Soleyman and Ibu Wahab, said that all foreign ships, on arriving at China, had to hand over their cargo to the agents of the Chinese Government, until the last ship of the season arrived. Then three-tenths of the merchandise were retained as duty and the balance was handed back to the owner. The principal imports were said to be ivory, frankincense, copper, tortoise shell, camphor, and rhinoceros' horns.

This early Arabian description agrees in essentials to the Chinese records. Sung Shih, or the Annals of Sung Dynasty, supplies a list of principal articles of trade at the end of the tenth century, viz. gold, silver, Chinese cash, coined money, lead, piece goods of all colors, porcelainware, cotton fabrics, incense and scented woods, rhinoceros' horns, ivory, coral, amber, shell, rock crystals, foreign cotton stuffs, ebony and satinwood. The import duty, which was a flat 30 per cent in the ninth century, became diversified at the beginning of the twelfth. In the latter period the duties for pearls, camphor, and other articles of high quality was 10 per cent, and for tortoise shell, satinwood, and coarse articles 30 per cent of the value of the merchandise. In the middle of the 12th century an increase in the rate of duties seemed to have been effected, because Sung Shih gives the duties on aromatic drugs around the year 1150 as 40 per cent, which was increased to 50 per cent in 1175 when some 500,000 catties were imported.

In the Days of Marco Polo

During the Yuan Dynasty the number of collectorates of customs was increased to seven. According to the famous Travels of Marco Polo, the tariff rate was 10 per cent for all fine goods and about 7 per cent for coarse goods. This formed but an insignificant portion of the cost of commerce, as the freight of a merchantman amounted to 30 per cent of the value of merchandise for fine goods, 44 per cent for pepper, and 40 per cent for sandalwood and aromatic drugs. Export of certain commodities—viz. gold, iron, copper, silks, rice and other foodstuffs—was prohibited, while no restriction was put upon imports.

The Macao-Canton trade, which flourished at the end of the 16th century, was at first carried on exclusively by the Chinese, who paid the required duties. Beginning from the year 1578 the Portuguese began to resort to Canton. Besides the custom duties, they were made to pay 4,000 taels in fees to the Chinese officials when the boats entered Canton, and 8,000 taels more when the ships were loaded and dispatched. At that

*Being the first of a short series of articles on the Chinese Tariff Autonomy Movement contributed by Dr. Lee concurrently to the *Review* and the *China Critic*, of which Dr. Lee is associate editor.

Perfect When Sun-Maid Raisins Are Used

SALTED RAISINS

1 package seeded raisins.

1 cup saled oil.

salt.

Remove the stems and any bits of seeds from the raisins. Beat the oil until the smoke just begins to appear at the surface. Drop in the raisins a few at a time and cook until they are plump. Remove from the oil and drain on unglazed paper. Transfer to a clean paper and sprinkle with table salt. These are appropriate for afternoon teas, as well as for use as an after dinner confection.

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time the chief export from China was silk and the chief import was pepper.

The advent of Tsing Dynasty marks certain changes in Chinese tariff policies. The change of the nature of commodities in foreign trade caused the rates of duties to be considerably altered. It was also soon found that the customs service might be made instrumental in the regulation of foreign commerce, and the government was not slow in exercising this power. For certain political reasons, it was the imperial desire that foreign trade should be conducted solely at Canton, and not at any other ports. In order to accomplish this purpose, it was ordered that higher tariff rates should prevail in all parts other than Canton. "The purpose of a former edict", explained an imperial proclamation issued during the 22nd year of Kienlung (1757), "in ordering for an increase in the tariff duties at Chekiang, is not to realize a larger revenue from tariff duties, but to effect restriction. Foreign vessels come to China for a profit, and, wherever this profit is made impossible, they would naturally keep away and would thus return to trade in Canton".

When China Was Master

In this brief account of the tariff history of the days previous to the Opium War, there is one essential point that we hope we have succeeded in making clear. The Chinese tariff rates might have been high or low; the ports open to foreign commerce might have been few or many; the quantity of foreign trade might have been big or small; the governmental policy might have been one of encouragement or one of restriction. On these minor points periods differed, but in one essential respect they all remained the same. The Chinese had not yet suffered ignominous defeat. The covetous hands of colonizing nations had not yet formed a grip around her. Chinese sovereignty had not yet been impaired. Simple as the customs machinery then was, it was completely under Chinese management. The government was free to determine the tariff policies, and to formulate the duty schedules. Not bound hand and foot by treaty stipulations, China could make her own laws, and see to it that these laws were obeyed by foreign traders. These laws, we admit, were crude laws. The tariff then enforced was a crude tariff. The customs authorities were not infrequently arrogant and ignorant persons. The Chinese tariff, in short, was in a most rudimentary stage; but it was autonomous tariff.

Many factors contribute towards the ultimate loss of tariff autonomy to China. The Western nations, and more recently also Japan, are the possessors of superior land and naval armaments, and, when might prevails, diplomatic victories ensue. The Chinese market, besides, has been long coveted by many nations. The nation which succeeds in wringing from China the control of the Customs naturally would be in a more advantageous position in this commercial struggle than all the others; hence the subtle manoeuvering for supremacy which incidentally results in the economic strangulation of the market in question. The Chinese themselves, moreover, are not free from blame. The ignorance of Chinese diplomatic dignitaries during the early negotiations was as pitiable as amazing; they signed away many of China's sovereign rights with little suspicion and still less concern. The lamentable lack of organizing ability, combined with the deplorable moral unconcern, rendered the old Chinese mandarins hopeless specimens in the formulation and the management of a huge and complicated administrative machinery, such as the Customs Service. The Chinese diplomats and administrators have since learned better; they have acquired the necessary knowledge and the indispensable moral courage. But the momentum of the old days carries the existing system a long way; and attempts in breaking this iron-grip foreign hold of the Chinese Maritime Customs have until now met with dismal failures.

Going Down Hill

From 1842 to 1911, the Chinese government was steadily going downhill. Slowly but surely China's tariff autonomy was infringed upon, until it became hopelessly and unequivocally lost. The process was as persistent as it was gradual; and even from the very face of things the conclusion may be drawn that the hardening of the foreign hold on the Chinese Customs is not merely accidental, but betrays evidences of contemplative planning and scheming. It cannot be a mere coincidence, that after each unsuccessful warfare or civil turmoil, when the Chinese Government was least capable to look after its interests, some steps were inevitably taken, to further the foreign control of the Chinese Maritime Customs, until the Chinese, the real masters of the country, are entirely ousted from the management of its own affairs.

The Fight for Autonomy

No intelligent discussion of the long processes through which China lost her tariff autonomy is possible without first understanding what complete tariff autonomy means. Complete tariff autonomy requires the fulfillment of at least three essential conditions, each an entity by itself; and, unless all these conditions are met, an autonomous tariff cannot obtain. Firstly a nation must have the power to draw up its own tariff. Reciprocity arrangements and concessions in the form of conventional, minimum, or preferential tariff schedules, of course, are always permissible; but they are only permissible when they are freely entered into and acquiesced in by the nation concerned. Secondly, a nation must have full control of its own Maritime Customs Service. In a country like China, where experienced persons in customs administration are few, it may be advisable that foreign technical experts may be employed and consulted, whenever occasions demand. But it is important that their services must be strictly technical, and that the control must essentially and finally lie with the nationals of the country to which the service belongs. Lastly, a nation must have complete freedom in the appropriation of its own customs revenues. When such revenues happen to have been earmarked for the repayment of foreign loans, as in the case of China, means may be devised—the employment of foreign auditors, for example—to ascertain that the funds are not misapplied; but the final power of the appropriation of a nation's customs revenue must rest with the nation itself Not until all these conditions are fulfilled can a nation's tariff autonomy be said to be complete.

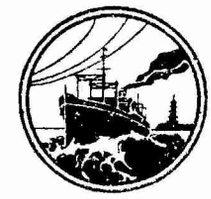
The unilateral conventional tariff system that at present prevails in China dated from the conclusion of the Opium War. For those readers who are not conversant with economic terminology, it may be explained that a conventional tariff is drawn up by agreement, and it becomes unilateral when the agreement is to be observed only by one nation, the terms being not reciprocated. The Treaty of Nanking concluded in 1842 at the end of the Opium War contained the provision (Article X) that a "fair" tariff should be made and promulgated; in the Chinese version of the treaty, nothing was said which may be interpreted to the effect that the tariff should be conventional, i.e., it was to be agreed upon between China and Great Britain. Curiously enough, the commercial treaty concluded between Kiying, the Chinese plenipotentiary, and the representative of Great Britain at Hongkong during the following year, contained a unilateral conventional tariff and fixed the rate of both import and export duties at a flat 5%. It must ever remain a diplomatic mystery how the agreement was reached upon; it is entirely possible that Kiying, in affixing his signature to the document, was completely oblivious of the supreme importance of the step that he had taken. But whatever we may think of the validity of the legal basis of this 1843 treaty, it is plain that the terms are highly favorable to the British interests. A typical British comment on the event is that of the historian, Sir Robert K. Douglas, who patriotically declared that "greatly owing to his (Kiying's) tact and friendliness the tariff was finally agreed upon and made valid by signature in the July of the year"! By subsequent treaties and by the operation of the "most favored nation clause", this unilateral conventional tariff was also made to apply to other countries trading in China.

Foreign Control

The foreign control of the Chinese Maritime Customs was slower in materialization. Taking advantage of the incapability of Chinese customs officials at Shanghai to perform their functions during the Taiping Rebellion, a foreign Board of Inspectors was organized at Shanghai, with the acquiescence of the Manchu government, to collect the foreign duties at the port. The Board consisted nominally of three members. Great Britain, France, and America each having one representative. Due to the superior ability of Wade, the British member, the power of the Board was largely invested in British hands. By the Sino-British commercial treaty of 1858, it was definitely stipulated that a subject of Great Britain was henceforth to be appointed by the Tsungli Yamen to assist in the customs administration. This treaty sealed the fate of the control of the Chinese maritime customs, and the foreign influence was extended from Shanghai to all other China ports,

It is but fair to point out here that under the able leadership of men like Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese Maritime Customs Service stands as a monumental evidence of the success of Western scientific methods and organization. Invaluable as the service of capable British administrators are to the Chinese nation, it remains a regretable circumstance that, instead of having Chinese gradually trained to fill the administrative positions, as should have been done, the service is even today typified by the absence of Chinese holders, and the whole service has remained, till this very moment, mainly a British organization, with a sprinkling of Frenchmen, Americans, and Japanese holding more or less responsible positions.

But it was not until the year of the Chinese Revolution that the Chinese tariff autonomy was completely lost to the country. The Revolution of 1911 caused the repayment of certain foreign loans, in principal and interest, falling into arrears, and, with the pretext of safeguarding these loans, the foreign Diplomatic Corps demanded that all customs revenues



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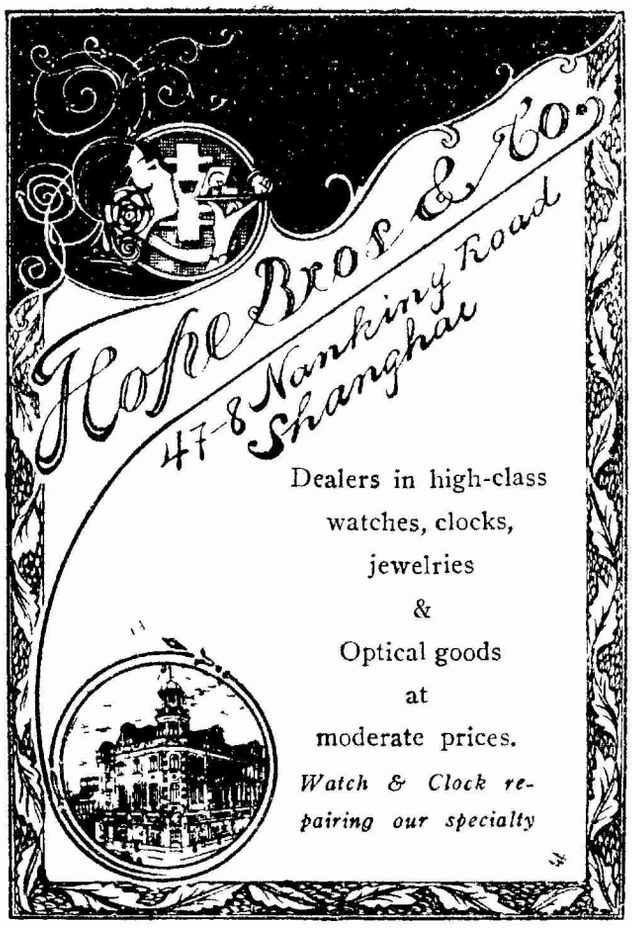

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should be paid to, and appropriated by, the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, who, as we just made plain, was a subject of Great Britain. To this demand the Manchu government was too weak to resist. Meant originally as a temporary measure, the practice has persisted throughout the seventeen years of the Chinese Republic. This marks the final step of the foreign domination of the Chinese Maritime Customs, which is now total and absolute.

To review the tariff history of these last eighty years, we cannot but notice the systematic progression of imperialistic aggression. Taking advantage of the military weakness of China, and still more of the ignorance and credulity of Chinese public officials, the Chinese Maritime Customs has fallen a spoil into foreign, especially British, hands, and has become a mere pawn in international politics. But during the same period marked changes are being wrought in Chinese history. A new spirit has been instilled into China, which was not there in the China of old. We are happy to conclude, therefore, that, although to all intents and purposes Chinese tariff autonomy has been completely lost it is by no means an irretrievable loss.

Baron Tanaka's China Policy

(*Christian Science Monitor*)

The efforts of the Premier of Japan, Baron Giichi Tanaka, to revive the Diplomatic Advisory Board which was established in that country during the latter part of the World War and which went out of existence in the autumn of 1922, are apparently to fail. The reason is that Japan insists, willy nilly, on progressing toward the goal of democratic party government. The refusal of the leader of the Minseito, chief opposition party, to serve on the board means that, even if Baron Tanaka should go ahead and bring it into existence, it will be no more than a farce. It is a curious sight to see this present Premier of Japan, a soldier until a few years ago when he resigned his commission to enter politics proper, apparently deliberately following in the footsteps of that other soldier-Premier, Count Terauchi, who proved himself so unpopular that he was forced from office by public clamor.

Count Terauchi was a bureaucrat and placed no faith whatever in democracy. Going into office at a critical period, he sought to "govern" rather than administer the Empire. He rode roughshod over all opposition, and practiced methods which may be effective in the army but which are no longer tolerated in a well-governed state. Finding that the opposition to him was growing to a point where it was really formidable, he conceived the scheme of silencing that opposition by making it co-responsible with him for his acts. The Diplomatic Advisory Board, an extraconstitutional body, was called into being. The Premier invited the leaders of the Opposition and all of his chief opponents to serve on the board, and without exception they agreed to do so. The function of the board was to act in an advisory capacity to the Premier concerning foreign policy. It had no real power, and if the Premier chose to do so he could disregard its advice. Nevertheless, the effect was that each and every member of the board was committed to the foreign policy pursued by the autocratic Premier, supposedly having known it in advance and indorsed it. No longer were his critics able to sit back and denounce him; they were equally responsible for his acts.

The storm of criticism that has arisen in Japan concerning the present Premier's China policy is believed to be responsible for Baron Tanaka's attempt to resuscitate this institution. If he were able to get the leader of the Minseito and such liberals as Yukio Ozaki to serve on a new Diplomatic Advisory Board, then their criticism of his China policy would perforce be silenced. For several months now he has been endeavoring to bring this about. Intrigues have been going on to this end, and finally an outright offer was made to Yuko Hamaguchi, president of the Minseito. Mr. Hamaguchi conferred with his party leaders, and wisely declined the offer, saying that he was opposed to the Premier's policy toward China and Manchuria, and that he refused to be associated with it in any way. A few days later his party, the Minseito, issued a statement severely taking to task the Tanaka Ministry for that policy. Such a statement would have been impossible had the president of the Minseito ostensibly, at least, co-operated in the formulation of that policy.

One of the most vital and most cherished attributes of democratic government is thus preserved in Japan, the right to criticize and condemn the policy of the Government in power. Twelve years ago, during war time, this was destroyed, but Japan has progressed to a point where it is doubtful if such a thing could ever occur again, regardless of whether the country were at war or peace.

The Tenth of October at Mukden

From a Correspondent

Invitations had been issued on October 10 to a reception in the Mukden Civil Government's Yamen at 12 o'clock, preceded by a military parade at the North Camp at 9. Heavy rain during the two days before the 10th necessitated the postponement of the parade, and there remained thus only to attend the reception. The Chinese officials had been invited one hour before the foreigners, and I happened to arrive just when they, with Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang in the middle, were grouped outside the yamen for the customary photograph. Here I received my first shock. I had of course expected to see the military officers in the hideous blue full dress uniform of the Chinese army, made by a tailor who believes that a military uniform should be cut on the same lines as a Chinese long coat, and the civil officials in some kind of evening dress with the necktie up under the ears, and on the head a bowler hat of somewhat greenish tint. But, instead, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang and his staff appeared in a smart full dress uniform, specially designed for the occasion: a short khaki tunic, sparingly decorated with gold braid, and black trousers with double red stripes. The civil officials were in correct morning coats with shining top hats. The whole group looked as smart and well turned out as any that could have been seen on corresponding occasion in Europe. Surrounding the Marshal were the higher officials in the government, amongst whom could be noticed the military governors of Kirin and Heilungkiang, Chang Tso-hsiang and Wan Fu-lin.—also a number of Mongol notables who have pledged their alliance to the Manchurian Government.

The ball was held in the only possible place for such an entertainment that Mukden can boast of: Hotel Lengmueller. And there we gathered in the evening, Chinese and foreigners, all in high spirits, determined to have a good time. It was a novelty to see all the Marshal's staff officers dressed in a military evening dress, the same black and red trousers as in the morning with a neat khaki messjacket and white waistcoat. So with regard to smart appearance these young men have now nothing more to learn from the foreigners; and the very attractive and well-turned-out woman, which is called the modern Chinese young lady, seems to thrive well in Mukden.

The weather was all that could be desired for such an occasion—one of these clear, cloudless autumn days, which make North China such a very desirable place to live in—at this season. Round the temporarily built grand stand the company gradually assembled, the foreigners looking at each other and at their Chinese hosts for possible signs of "fatigue" from yesterday's ball. The Chinese however seemed to be in great form, and the same gay spirit of camaraderie and informality prevailed the whole time. When waiting for the Marshal to arrive one had the pleasure of watching the aeroplanes circling the field, performing various "stunts". Mr. Poullet, a French "ace" flyer of war fame and now Chief Instructor in the Mukden Air Force was up in one plane and gave a quite remarkable performance, but also the Chinese pilots showed considerable skill and daring.

Round the field all the school boys and school girls in Mukden were lined up as spectators. Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's efforts for improving the education of the people are well known, and the presence of the school children at such an occasion is another proof of his interest in them. He arrived at about 11.30, accompanied by his wife and three small sons, received the report of General Huang, mounted on horseback and rode round the field to inspect the troops. The sun shone, the band played, the uniforms glittered, the horses pranked, the soldiers presented arms and everything was exactly as it should be. Returned to the grand stand, the troops marched past him in salute.

Mukden, October, 3, 1928.

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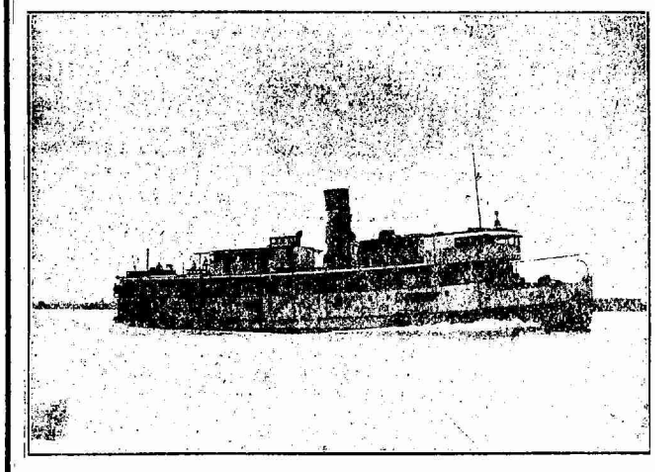

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The Prospects for Stabilized Conditions

BY J. B. P.

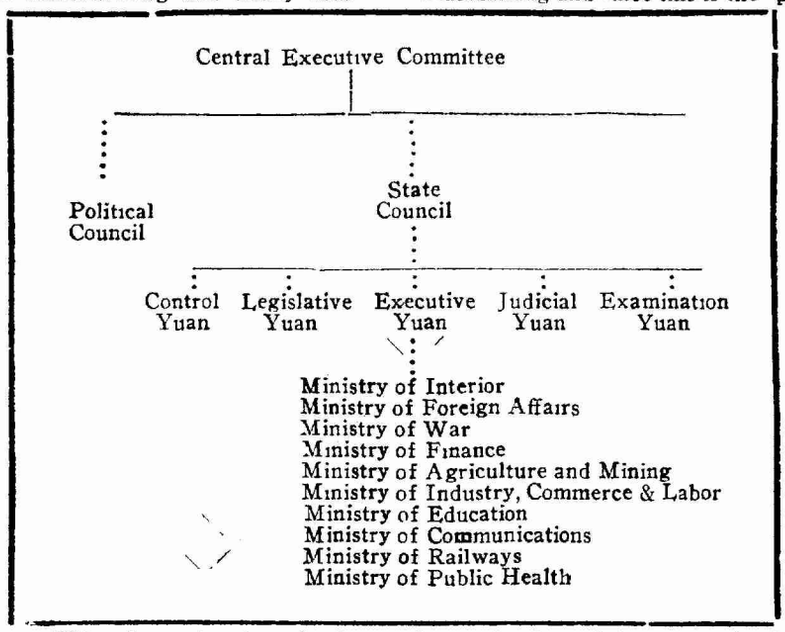
The Nanking correspondent of *Reuter's* service recently made the following significant statement regarding the present political situation,

"It is the general opinion among both civilian and political leaders here that the present moment is the most hopeful as well as the most critical period in the history of modern China."

This statement was followed by a discussion of the situation which now faces the leaders of the National Government,

"For the past year or more militarists and war movements dominated in the National Government, and no attempt was made by the Nationalist authorities to state it was not so. Broadly speaking the situation could not be met in any other way, with almost half China still in the hands of the Northern war-lords.

"The anti-north expedition having reached a victorious conclusion, the country looked forward to a period of peaceful rehabilitation and re-construction. Suddenly a split occurred in the Kuomintang ranks, and the days which followed the Fifth Plenary Session looked no more rosy than the time when the Hankow group were on the eve of a rupture with the Nanking leaders. By clever maneouvering and timely compromises on the part of the leaders, especially General Chiang Kai-shek, the Conservative members of the Party were able to greatly strengthen their position at Nanking and started to establish the new form of government under five yuans. With almost unexpected rapidity the reorganised government came into being and was formally inaugurated on October 10, on the occasion of the National Commemoration Day.



This chart showing the form of organization of the reorganized National government, was issued by the official *Kuo Min* news agency as a correction to previous charts which have appeared in the local Shanghai newspapers and also in the *China Weekly Review*.

"In a recent interview one of the highest authorities in the government stated that the leaders realized to the fullest extent the immensity of their task to reconstruct the country. This partly explains why the Nanking Government has recently appointed five foreign economic advisors. The spokesman also added that the improvement of railways and other communication facilities throughout the country in general will be the immediate program of the Nationalists. This task falls on the shoulder of Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late leader of the Nationalist movement, who, it is reported, has made arrangements with foreign capitalists providing for their co-operation in the reconstruction work here.

"The official interviewed declared that the disbandment of troops would continue, and that efforts would be made to bring about the complete suppression of banditry in the country. There is no question that the leaders who are in power are sincere in their desire to carry out the program. The question whether they will get sufficient breathing-space to do so only time can prove."

"The fear that the Party may come into conflict with the Government is entirely without foundation. Under the old scheme of government, in the event of the Party authorities opposing the policies of those who were running the government of the country, a serious situation would have arisen. The present position is, however, different. The important members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which is the highest authority of the Party, are also members of the State Council which occupies the same position in the Government as the former enjoys in the Party. There is, therfore, no likelihood of any serious stuggle between the two bodies."

"There is a rumor here that two of the important ministries may shortly be without responsible heads, and that two departments in the government will be in the hands of two acting ministers. This report, however, has been emphatically denied by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan, both of them having expressed their desire to stay in the Capitol to help in the reconstruction work."

"The present five-yuan system is, of course, good only for the so-called political tutelage period. When the period is over, what sort of a government will China have? Will she stick to the five-yuan system, or will she adopt the parliamentary form of government? The leaders here frankly admit that they do not know, and the question is too remote just now to interest the general public."

The Party Dictatorship

As stated in the foregoing report dealing with conditions in Nanking, there is little likelihood of a conflict between the Government and the Kuomintang because the Government is the Kuomintang and the Kuomintang is the Government. Strictly speaking it is a party dictatorship just as the present government of Italy is a dictatorship of the Facisti, the Moscow Government is a dictatorship of the Communist Party, or to go further the party dictatorships in Turkey, Spain, Hungary or Bulgaria. Since the present revolutionary movement is a Kuomintang and since this is the "period of political tutelage," the Kuomintang leaders argue that they are historically and morally justified in establishing a government of the Kuomintang to function until China is ready for genuine constitutional government which must be several decades in the future owing to the general illiteracy of the Chinese masses who obviously are not yet ready for representative government as known in the West.

The so-called "Five-Power Constitution" which has just been adopted was the work of the present Kuomintang leaders who belong to the conservative wing; hence the constitution reflects their political ideas and is calculated to consolidate their faction in power. If the radical wing had been in power the constitution would have reflected their political ideas. Both factions are loyal members of the Party and doubtless consider themselves inspired by the highest political motives. All are influenced by the political teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but there is a vast difference in interpretation. As stated in the report by *Reuter's* correspondent, the reorganization of the government and the adoption of the constitution was made possible by compromises among the leaders which brought all factions except the radical elements into the Government. The most powerful military leaders, "new militarists" as they are called, are all members of the Government State Council and the Central Executive Committee. They are, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, Yen Hsi-shan of Peiping and Shansi, Feng Yu-hsiang of Honan, Kansu and Shensi, Li Tsung-jen of Hunan and Hupeh, Li Chai-sum of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, and Chiang Kai-shek of Kiangsu and Chekiang, This does not include all of the provinces but it does include the chief revenue-producing provinces, with the exception of Shantung which is still in an unsettled state owing to Japanese military interference. Szechuen province is also an important political unit which has not yet been brought under the sway of the Government and still constitutes a danger spot, but the fact that the Nanking authorities were able to combine with Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang in defeating and driving out the bandit-tupan Chang Chung-Chang from northern Chihli was an encouraging sign, for it indicated that the bond of unity was stronger than Chang Chung-chang's efforts

(*Continued on page 298*)

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Hou Ki-hu	Chen Kwan-soon	R. T. Huang	Hin Wong
T. V. Soong	P. T. Chen	Chang Ching-kiang	Dr. Chen Kung-po
Dr. C. C. Wu	Hin Wong	Wm. Z. L. Sung	C. P. Ling
Dr. C. T. Wang	Samuel H. Chang	C. B. Kwei	Liang Yung-li
Dr. H. H. Kung	E. K. Moy	Y. T. Wu	C. W. Y. Meng
B. Y. Lee	R. T. Hsiang	Chang Tuh-yui	Paul K. Whang
Sun Fo	Lee K. T. Yen	D. K. Lieu	Paul C. Hsu
Hsieh Tu-pi	Ho Chieh-hsiang	T. W. Hu	S. H. Tan

In addition, there are articles by a number of leading foreigners including Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache; Mr. C. Walter Young, authority on Manchuria; Mr. George F. Shecklen of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines; Mr. N. F. Allman, American Attorney of Shanghai, Mr. Henry Misselwitz, correspondent for the *New York Times*, Mr. Edgar Snow of the *China Weekly Review* and Miss Louise Blakeney Wilson, of the *North China Daily News*.

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46-369

THE PROSPECTS FOR STABILIZED CONDITIONS

(*Continued from page 296*)

to create dissension for the purpose of establishing his own position.

Nanking's Chief Problem

The chief problem of the present Nanking Government is to so manage affairs that the country may be kept peaceful until the plans for reconstruction may be brought into effect. In other words, it is vital that affairs be so managed that war psychology may be eliminated in order that disbandment of troops may be carried out all over the country. If this can be done and the various political and military leaders can be convinced that no attempt will be made to unseat them by hostile combinations through the use of arms, the country may settle down and enjoy a periodof peace. The inclusion of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang on the Government State Council at Nanking nominally brings Manchuria under the sway of the Nanking National Government and although there is still the problem of Japanese military interference in Manchuria as there is in Shantung, the tide in that area has turned in the direction of nationalism and should ultimately overwhelm the Japanese opposition. Nationalism thus prevails over the whole country and the Nanking Government has no hostile domestic enemy in sight. While the drive against the Communists still continue, there seems to be a growing tendency toward abandoning political and personal intrigues and getting on with the constructive work which faces the country.

SUN FO'S RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

It will require the sum of approximately twelve and a half billion dollars in U. S. currency to reconstruct the Chinese Republic into a modern nation corresponding somewhat to the status of the United States of America a quarter of a century ago, in the opinion of Sun Fo, the son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen the father of the republic and originator of the present Chinese nationalist movement.

Sun Fo was born in Canton in 1891 and was educated in Honolulu, University of California and Columbia University. He has just returned to China from an inspection trip abroad which included Turkey, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States where he interviewed businessmen, financiers and government officials on the question of reconstructing China.

In an interview with the *The Review* shortly after his return to China and his election to a position on the Government State Council, the highest administrative organ in the Nationalist Government, Mr. Sun stated that the Nationalist Government had arranged to employ a number of American advisers to assist in the drafting of reconstruction plans. Three advisers already employed include Henry K. Murphy, an architect of New York; Ernest Payson Goodrich, a native of the state of Michigan, who is now a consulting engineer of New York; and Dr. Edwin Walter Kemmerer, Professor of economics at Princeton University. Dr. Kemmerer will assist in the drafting of plans for reorganizing the currency of China and ultimately in the institution of a gold standard similar to the United States, China now being on a silver basis.

In addition to the technical advisers noted in the foregoing, the Government announced last week the names of six American honorary advisers who have also been asked to assist the Government in its reconstruction plans. The list includes Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer; Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, economist, member of the faculty of New York University and head of the Alexander Hamilton Institute; Owen Young, member of the "Dawes Commission" and chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and Radio Corporation of America; Dr. Edwin R. Seligman, economist of Columbia University; General James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America and John Alexander Low Waddell, consulting engineer of Kansas City, Mo., who will serve as adviser to the Ministry of Railways.

Sun Fo, shortly following his election to a position on the Government State Council submitted a detailed plan for the national reconstruction of China which called for the expenditure of the tidy sum of G. $12,495,000,000, the larger portion or G. $10,000,000,000 to be used for the construction of railroads and motor roads. China now has only about 7,000 miles of railways, the lowest of any nation. Sun Fo would construct 100,000 miles more within the next twenty years, the total cost being five billion gold dollars. Then he would build at the same time 500,000 miles of modern motor roads connecting all parts of the country and serving as feeders for the railways, the total cost of the motor roads being five billion dollars.

Under the general heading of improvement of communications he has also including the dredging of 1,000 miles of old canals at a cost of G. $50,000,000 and the digging of 1,000 miles of new canals at a cost of G. $150,000,000. He would also embark upon a grand plan of improvement for China's principal rivers, the Yangtsze, Yellow, West and Hui and other smaller streams, the total cost of river conservancy being approximately five hundred million dollars. Another sum of G. $250,000,000 would be set aside for improvement and extension of telephones and telegraphs and the extension of radio.

The development of modern harbors would also require a considerable sum according to Sun Fo's estimate. Three modern harbors capable of accommodating the largest Pacific liners and cargo vessels would require G. $75,000,000. Four secondary harbors would require $40,000,000 and nine third class harbors would require G. $45,000,000. He would also construct fifteen so-called "fishing" harbors at a cost of G. $15,000,000. Ten river ports such as Nanking, Pukow, Hankow and Tientsin would require another G. $25,000,000.

Municipal development also finds a prominent place in the reconstruction scheme, it being estimated that G. $500,000 will be required for the development of a modern capital at Nanking. Then he would develop five new big trading ports at a cost of G. $50,000,000 and ten middle-class ports at a cost also of G. $50,000,000. Hydraulic development including the reclamation and drainage of present submerged areas along the coast line would call for the expenditure of G. $45,000,000.

From this point Mr. Sun then proceeds to the field of government supported or subsidized basic industries and would have the Government advance G. $100,000,000 for the construction of four big iron works; G. $25,000,000 for five big cement works; G. $25,000 000 for five big chemical works to manufacture artificial fertilizer, all of these plants to be available for use of the nation in case of war. Mining development would take another G. $100,000,000 and agricultural development including the construction of agricultural colleges and experimental station would also require G. $100,000,000. Forestation would require G. $50,000,000 and irrigation work in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan would require $250,000,000. The final item on the list submitted to the Government was the sum of G. $500,000.000 for colonization of Manchuria, Tibet and Chinese Turkestan.

Mr. Sun admitted that this was a considerable sum of money, but suggested that if civilized nations were willing to dump similar sums into the cost of a World War they ought to be willing to advance a smaller sum for reconstruction of one of the world's largest nations and the home of almost a quarter of the world's population. "I know it will require a long time for China to develop into a modern nation and that much money will be required. I realize that it will require many years and that the first job rests with us to show the world that we mean business. But I believe that a start should be made immediately. If we could make a start with a foreign loan of G. $100,000,000 I am sure the Nationalist Government would match that amount from the Government's revenues from the Customs, tobacco and kerosene taxes and then we would obtain Mex. $100,000,000 by the flotation of internal reconstruction bonds among our own people. China welcomes foreign capital and will employ large numbers of foreign technical experts, but the terms must be equal and reciprocal and must not impair the sovereign rights of our country."

German Advisers Also Employed

In addition to the American technical advisers, it has also become known that a number of German advisers have been employed, chiefly for the purpose of assisting in the reorganization and unification of the National Army and in the drafting of plans for national defense.

The number of German advisers to the Nationalist Government will be further increased in the near future, about a score of German military officers being due to arrive next month.

In addition to military advisers, the Nanking Government has a number of Germans as advisers in civil affairs. Besides those at Nanking, there is Mr. Eggeling, formerly of the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank, at Peking. A notable figure is Dr. Gustav Ritter von Kreitner, an Austrian criminologist of repute who reached China from Vienna a month ago to give instruction in police methods, and is now high adviser at Hangchow, where a police school has been established and a model police force is being developed.

Col. Bauer is expected to reach China some time in November, with about twenty other military men including engineers.

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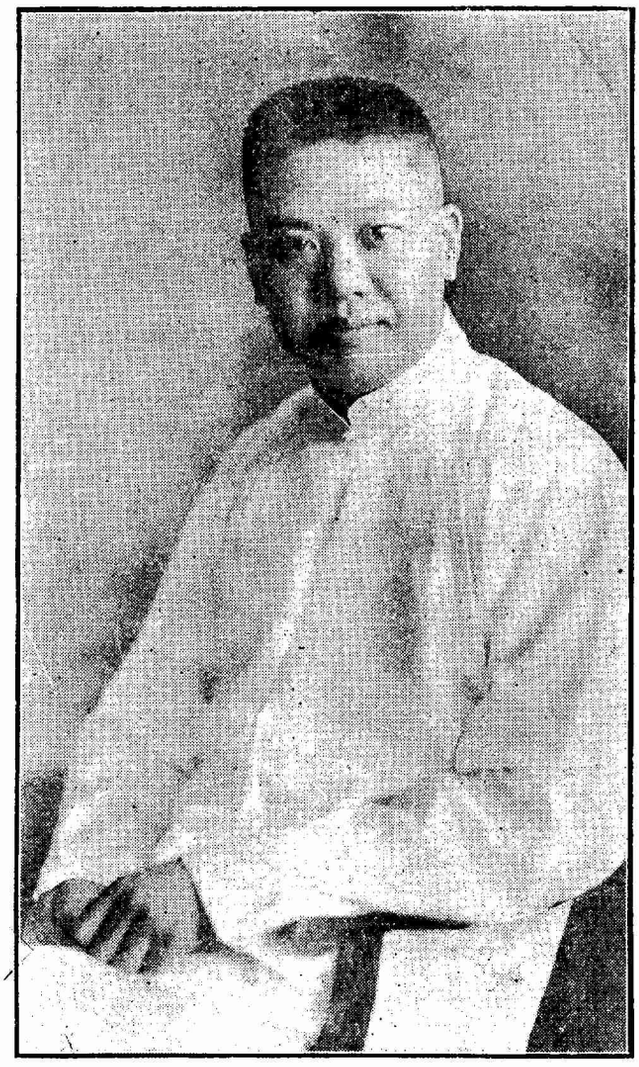
Who's Who in China

Frank Hsing Chi-liu

劉驥行

Mr. Frank Hsing Chi-liu was born September 26, 1902, at Hankow, Hupeh province. He is a graduate of Boone University Middle School (1918) and of Tsing Hua College, Peiping, (1922). He then went to America to study Agricultural Administration and Research at the Iowa State College of Agriculture, 1922-23. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin, in 1924, with a B.S.A. Received practical experience in experiment station work in the United States Department of Agriculture, at Beltsville, Maryland, 1924-5; also at Armour & Co., Chicago to study the packing industry. He received his M. S. at Cornell University, 1926. In 1926 he went to Europe to study agricultural conditions. Returning to China, he became a Secretary in the Kiangsi Provincial Government, and General Superintendent of Forests, 1926, and Secretary, Department of Labor, Kuomingtang Central Executive Committee, 1927; Secretary, General Political Office, Nationalist Military Council, 1927; Secretary, Nationalist Naval Headquarters, 1928; General Director, Hupeh Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Stations, 1928.



John H. Cheng

陳行字健菴

Mr. John H. Cheng was born in Shaoshing, Chekiang Province, in 1908. After his graduation from St. John's University with the degree of Bachelor of Science, he went to the United States in 1917 for higher education. He received the M. A. degree from the Ohio University, in 1918 and later made a special study of Banking in Columbia University for two years. At the same time he was with the American Foreign Banking Corporation, obtaining practical experience. He came back to China in the Spring of 1921 on accepting the offer of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce and began his service as the head of the Banking Department in the Shanghai Branch of the said Bank. In the Summer of 1922, he was promoted to be the Hankow Branch Manager. In the same year he was elected one of the Directors in the Hankow Bankers' Association and in 1925 was elected one of the Directors of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce. After the Nationalist Government took over Wu-Han cities in 1926, he was appointed as the Manager of the Central Bank of China, Hankow, and in the Spring of 1927, he was concurrently the Director of the Wu-chang Mint. Upon the political split between Nanking and Hankow in April 1927 he retired from all activities and came down to Shanghai for a rest. In the Winter of 1927, when Mr. T. V. Soong resumed his office as the Minister of Finance he was appointed as the Comptroller of Currency and concurrently the acting Manager of the Central Bank of China in Shanghai. Upon reorganization of the said institution he received an appointment as the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of China, a position which he at present holds.

Admiral Bristol Conducts Review of Naval Forces in Shanghai

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, conducted a review of all the forces of the U. S. Navy Asiatic Squadron now in Shanghai, at the Shanghai Race Course, October 18. The sailors and marines on review numbered almost 3,000. The review lasted more than an hour and a half. Admiral Bristol is leaving October 28 for the annual Asiatic Fleet manoeuvers at Guam in the Philippine Islands.

American Club in Shanghai Issues Annual Report

The American Club in Shanghai recently issued its annual report, financial statement, and audit for the year ended August 31, at which date there were 388 resident voting members, 438 absent voting members, and 289 non-resident members, making a total of 1,115, as against a total of 1,073 a year previously. Guests visiting the Club during the year numbered 783. The number of casual visitors was 647.

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Men and Events

L. M. Booker, a Seattle business man, arrived in Shanghai October 23.

I. Beck, President of the I. Beck Co. of New York City, arrived in Shanghai during the week.

A copy of the New China special edition is being mailed this week to all subscribers of *The Review*.

Miss Elizabeth Etter of Los Angeles has arrived in Shanghai and is staying at the Astor House.

Capt. I. V. Gillis, former American Naval Attache in Peiping, arrived in Shanghai this week for a visit.

G. L. Dains and Arthur Keefe, employees of the Standard Oil Co., arrived in Shanghai from the United States during the week.

Mrs. T. C. Hutchins, wife of the Captain of the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, returned to Shanghai this week from a trip to north China.

The U. S. S. *Trenton*, *Memphis* and *Milwaukee*, which constitute the light cruiser division, will hold open house today, October 27, Navy Day.

Dr. A. L. Englaender will address the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, November 8, at 5.30 p.m. on "Some Notes on Asia's Ice Age."

O. D. Martinez, marine superintendent of the Dollar Co., has returned to Shanghai from a holiday in the United States, accompanied by his mother.

W. P. Willson, manager of Arkell & Douglas, was operated on at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, Thursday, October 25, for ulcers of the stomach, and is now convalescing.

Paul G. Hsu of the faculty of Nanking University addressed the current issues class of Community Church last Sunday on the subject, "Will There Be a Peasant Uprising in China?"

The article in the New China edition of *The Review* entitled "Manchuria, a New Homeland of the Chinese," by C. Walter Young, appeared originally in *Current History* for July, credit to which was inadvertently omitted.

F. E. Vincent, manager of the American Foreign Insurance Association of Shanghai, has returned following a trip to the United States. Mr. Vincent went to America by way of Europe traveling over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Charles F. Loomis, Associate General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, has arrived in Shanghai on a trip connected with the next meeting of the Institute which will be held in Kyoto, Japan next year.

Dr. Hugh W. White recently returned from Tsingtao where he attended a missionary conference. He will together with Mrs. White, soon proceed to his station at Yencheng, Northern Kiangsu, of the Southern Presbyterian Mission.

Percival Finch has been appointed assistant editor of the *Shanghai Times* in place of R. Sweetland, former assistant editor who has departed for the United States. Mr. Finch has been a member of the staff of the *Times* for several years.

F. L. Robbins, Far Eastern representative of Parke, Davis & Co. was due to arrive back in Shanghai Friday, October 26, on the *Empress of Asia*. Mr. Robbins has been absent on a long holiday traveling through Asia, Europe and North America.

Judge Milton D. Purdy has returned to Shanghai after a tour of the Yangtsze Valley as far as Chungking. Judge Purdy remained in Hankow for a time to try an insurance case. Mrs. Purdy, who had accompanied him, preceded him to Shanghai.

Among the missionaries who arrived in Shanghai from the United States during the week were Miss Mary Kate Price, who has been on a holiday; George F. Jenkins, of the Presbyterian Board of New York; the Rev. Hans M. Nesse, and the Rev. A L. Ryan.

Kuang Chao-lee, representative of the Societe Belge d'Enterprises en Chine and the Compagnie Financiere Belge-Chinoise, has opened an office in Shanghai at No. 187 Route Magnigny, French Concession. An office will also be opened shortly in Nanking.

Jack D. Monro, formerly engaged in educational work in China is now a graduate student at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, where he has been awarded a fellowship. He is living at International House, Riverside Drive, New York City.

The *Anti-Imperialist Review* is the name of a new quarterly magazine being published in Paris, Berlin, and London, by the International League against Imperialism. The initial issue contains a preface by James Maxton, chairman of the League. Mr. Maxton is a member of Britain's Parliament and is chairman of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

News was received in Shanghai during the week that Prof. Houschild had been found dead somewhere in the province of Yunnan. It was at first believed that he was an American citizen, but later investigations showed that he was a German. He was found in an unconscious condition under a tree, and died in the inn to which he was removed the following day.

Donald B. Skinner, advertising manager for General Motors Japan Ltd., is in Shanghai at present. At an informal talk with newspaper men at a recent tiffin gathering he stated that the General Motors organization intends to open an assembly plant in Shanghai in the near future. Douglas R. Wilkins, a specialist with the same company, is also in Shanghai.

H. K. Kwong, a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Consul-General to the Philippine Islands at Manila and will shortly depart for his new post. Mr. Kwong is a son of K. W. Kwong, former managing director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai. He is a graduate of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, N. Y.

The Commander of Light Cruiser Division, No. 2, the Commander of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, and the Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, are giving a reception and smoker at the Shanghai Town Hall on the evening of October 27 at 8:30 o'clock. There will be boxing and wrestling contests and other entertainment features between men of the various services.

The Russian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, with headquarters at Moscow, has accepted an invitation to send a delegation to the next meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations which will be held in Kyoto, Japan next year. The meeting will be attended by delegates from all countries bordering on the Pacific. Dr. Hawkling Yen of Peiping has been appointed associate general secretary on the staff of the central secretariat of the Institute at Honolulu.

Charles F. Hauss, representative in the Far East for the American Radiator Company, has recovered from a serious illness and consequent operation which he suffered while on a recent trip in Europe and is now recuperating at Lake Como in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Hauss departed from Shanghai last August. According to a letter to a friend in Shanghai which was written from the Hotel Adlon, Berlin on October 2, Mr. and Mrs. Hauss are planning a trip to Paris, Brussels, London and Hull, following which they will go to Kentucky for the Christmas holidays and then return to Shanghai.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Peking, October 17.—Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi has given up his plan to confer with Yen Hsi-shan in order to meet Minister Yoshizawa at Tientsin.

Tokyo, Oct. 17.—Foreign Office spokesman, speaking of Consul General Yada's visit to Nanking, states that circumstances have turned up favorably for opening negotiations.

Tientsin, Oct. 17.—China Merchants steamers *Hsintai* and *Yunghsing* collide 20 miles off Tangku, latter vessel sinking.

Shanghai, Oct. 18.—Consul General Yada and Consul Komimura leave for Nanking.

Peking, Oct. 18.—National Language Unification Commission will establish office at Chunghai.

Tientsin, Oct. 18.—Japanese forces here prepare to remove to Tsinan October 22.

Peking, Oct. 18.—Machines and materials being removed from arsenals at Chengchow and Kunghsien to Sianfu, under Feng Yu-hsiang's orders.

Nanking, October 18.—Consul General Yada calls on Chiang Kai-shek and is guest of honor at banquet given by Dr. C. T. Wamg.

Tientsin, Oct. 19.—Reported that Chang Chung-chang, now at Port Arthur, intends to take a trip to Germany shortly.

Tokyo, Oct. 19.—Premier Tanaka tells Cabinet members that prospects of settling Chino-Japanese questions is much brighter.

Nanking, Oct. 19.—Consul General Yada tells pressmen that conference with Dr. C. T. Wang was progressing favorably and that prompt settlements of various issues was indicated.

Peiping, Oct. 20.—Report reaching a foreigner states that Dr. C. T. Wang has proposed to the Powers for the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality. Great Britain, the United States and France are "perplexed."

Nanking, Oct. 20.—Consul General Yada and Dr. C. T. Wang hold third meeting this afternoon, their discussions not ending by 7 P. M.

Hongkong, Oct 20.—Chu Chao-hsin contradicts rumors that Gen. Li Lieh-chun would be appointed Minister to Tokyo.

Tsingtao, Oct. 21.—Conditions on Shantung railway have so much improved since the cessation of troubles that the railway is paying monthly profits of $400,000 and the Railway has recently paid to Japan $1.200,000 as portion of interest long in default.

Tokyo, Oct. 22.—Embargo on gold export from Japan almost certain to be lifted in near future.

Peiping, Oct. 22.—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan predicts peaceful settling of Jehol question.

Nanking, Oct. 22.—After the mornings conference between the Chinese and Japanese delegates, Japanese Consul Okamoto of Nanking states that results of the negotiations have not been so satisfactory as had been expected, China opposing the demand that she should indemnify Japanese losses at Tsinan. Consul General Yada states that the Chinese delegates were "bargaining."

Nanking, Oct. 23.—Sino-Japanese negotiations resumed, the Chinese delegates showing no conciliatory attitude. Consul General Yada after leaving Dr. Wang's residence seemed very low spirited.

Nanking, Oct. 23.—Sino-Japanese negotiations again resumed but prospects do not seem bright. Expected that Consul General Yada will conclude negotiations and return to Shanghai.

Peiping, Oct. 24.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan informs Chiang Kai-shek that he can not accept the post of Minister of the Interior, as he has upon him the responsibility of maintaining peace and order in the Peiping-Tientsin district.

Nanking, October 24.—Japanese Consul General Yada and Dr. C. T. Wang cease negotiation after six days of meeting. Concrete understandings are reached between the two delegates on treaty revision, on the Nanking and Hankow incidents, leaving only the Tsinan affair still to be settled.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, October 16—Soochow Chamber of Commerce subscribes $2,000,000 and Changchow Chamber $500,000 to proposed Domestic Industrial bank.—Gen. Pai Tsung-hsi organizes military reorganization committee at Peiping.—Nine labor representatives from Shanghai proceed to Nanking to give views on proposed labor and commercial laws.—Feng Yu-hsiang recommends general reduction of civil and military official salaries.—Feng Yu-hsiang in telegram from Nanking urges Yen Hsi-shan to come down from Peiping for conference.—Gen. Ho Ying-ching, acting chief-of-staff of Nationalist army, in dispatch to Yen Hsi-shan expresses his hope that Jehol will follow Fengtien in declaring allegiance to the Nationalist government.—State Council holds first meeting at Nanking.—New Ministry of Military Administration regulations being drafted.—Draft regulations governing internal administrative organs of the Council submitted for approval.—Hunan province proposes to employ disbanded soldiers in building motor roads.—Memorial tablets to revolutionary martyrs to be erected in Peiping.—Milltary Council winds up affairs preliminary to being taken over by Ministry of Military Administration.—$5.000 prize offered for best design for National seal.—Measures being taken in various provinces to suppress bandits and communists.

Thursday, October 17.—Kwangtung government to build light railway to connect Yanchow with Samshui.—National Students Union at Nanking petitions for promulgation of a policy for student movement.—Central Executive Committee issues lengthy manifesto concerning recent postal strike at Shanghai, pointing out that workers in government services must not expect to use the same measures that they would towards capitalist enterprises, and must realize that they are much better off than workers and peasants generally in the country.—C. P. C. holds 159th meeting; Frank Lee's appointment as Minister to Mexico and acceptance of resignation of Hsueh Tuh-pi's resignation as Minister of Interior confirmed—C. K. Yang and Wu Ching appointed Chinese members of Sino-British commission to settle Nanking Incident damages.—Provincial Chambers of Commerce in session in Shanghai petition for cheaper railway fares, and more factories and schools.

Friday, October 19.—Permission given to three Japanese airmen to land in Shanghai.—Peiping Ministry of Finance to remit monthly $100,000 for Municipality.—C. E. C. holds 177th meeting, vice-presidents of five newly created *yuans* being installed.—Announcement made at Nanking that ten million dollars of the short-term rehabilitation loan (secured on the kerosene and gasoline tax) has been subscribed.—Delegation from Shanghai labor unions is received at Nanking by representative of the Standing Committee of the C. E. C.—Tai Chi-tao tells them that it is the aim of the government to secure the greatest good for the greatest number of people.—Fengtien authorities return eight locomotives and 300 cars to Peiping-Mukden railway.—Tentative agreement signed by Sun Fo while in America with China Famine Relief Society for a loan of Gold $5,000,000 to build a canal between Tulinchen and Haikow is approved by State Council. National Reconstruction committee at Nanking has under consideration building powerful wireless station to communicate with Europe and America.—Yen Hsi-shan donates $200,000 and food supplies to troops in Lwanchow-Tangshan region who participated in north-eastern campaign.—Association for Promotion of Native Industry at Shanghai urges that no negotiation be taken up with Japan for cessation of boycott unless Japan agrees to a treaty on a basis of equality its entire capital of $10,000,000 for new Domestic Industrial

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Bank.—Kiangsu province to convene agricultural conference October 25.

Saturday, October 20.—Col. Tai Shih-fu, Commissioner of Public Safety at Shanghai, issues orders that special vigilance is to be observed against labor troubles in factory districts.—Canton Chambers of Commerce petition for abolition of export duties.—Gen. Shang Chen installed as member of Peiping division of Central Polittical Council.—At forthcoming military reviews emphasis will be placed on individual training, distribution of supplies and enforcement of discipline.—Henry Ford and four other prominent Americans invited by National government to become honorary economic advisers to China; American architects, Murphy and Goodrich engaged as advisers for city planning of new Nanking.—New province to be known as Ninghsia on Shensi-Kokonor border to be formed, according to decision taken at second meeting of State Council.—Special meeting of C. P. C. confirms following appointments: Yen Hsi-shan, Minister of Interior; C. T. Wang, Foreign Affairs; Feng Yu-hsiang, Military Administration; T. V. Soong, Finance; Wang Peh-chun, Communications; Sun Fo, Railways; H. H. Kung, Industry, Commerce and Labor; Yi Pei-chi, Agriculture and Mining; Chiang Moh-lin, Education; Hsueh Tu-pi, Public Health.—Ministry of Communications to appropriate $52,000 monthly for education of children of railway employees.—At third session of Chambers of Commerce convention in Shanghai petition is prepared asking for punishment of violators of anti-opium laws. Several small gunboats on Yangtsze duty to be sold for conversion into mercantile boats.—State Council issues mandates prohibiting despotism and enjoining officials from concurrently holding office and drawing more than one salary.—British Minister notifies Pei Tsung-hsi that British troops at Tangshan are to withdraw to Peiping.

Sunday and Monday, October 21 and 22.—Wang Chung-chih, vice-president of Tientsin Chamber of Commecre and several prominent Changlu salt merchants are arrested by Peiping Bureau of Public Safety.—Chu Hua assumes office as managing director of the Peiping-Mukden railway at Tientsin.—Nine Shanghai labor delegates, back from Nanking, preparing report on their negotiations while at Nanking.—Seventeen of Feng Yu-hsiang's division commanders arrive in Shanghai on inspection tour.—Ministry of Finance makes 16 appointments of Commissioners of Customs, including Li Kway-yoong, acting deputy at Wanhsien, Hya Soong-van, acting deputy at Kashing, and Yan Kam-cheung, 4th Chinese Assistant at Ningpo.—Gen. Chen Ming-shu visits Western Hills and pays homage to Sun Yat-sen.—Gen. Sun Liang-chen chairman Shantung provincial government, announces reform measures.—Hu Chi-hsien appointed acting managing director of Canton-Hankow railway.—Chiang Kai-shek to proceed to Shanghai shortly to inspect 5th division.—1000 candidates take examinations at Hankow for magistrates in Hupeh province.—Demolition of city wall at Huschowfu is commenced.—Tai Chi-tao's draft of Government policy is revised by Dr Wang Chung-hui and Hu Han-min.—Regulations for opening of public cemeteries promulgated by Ministry of Interior.—Larger naval base planned for Hsianghsian, near Ningpo.—Shanghai and other points commence accepting commercial radio messages for Mukden and Amoy.—Chinese in Dutch territories highly indignant at action of Dutch government in deporting Chi Yu-kwang, special National representative.—Negotiations taking place at Nanking between Japanese authorities and Chinese officials on treaty revision, Nanking and Tsinan incidents, etc.—Baron Guillaume, Belgian charge d'affaires expected at Nanking shortly to open negotiations on Sino-Belgian treaty.—*Kuo Min* news agency issues diagram illustrating the functions of the various departments of the new National government.

Tuesday, October 23.—November 1 set as date for holding of examinations at Nanking of applicants for posts in diplomatic and consular services.—State Council announces apointment of seven secretaries to the Council.—Ministry of Communications formulates reform measures, including abolition of surtax imposed by former Peiping regime.—Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Dr. Yen Fu-chuing, Ku Tan-hsien, Chu Ching-lung Miss Soumay Cheng and Liu Ta-chun are invited to attend National Opium Suppression Conference.—C. E. C. standing committee holds 178th meeting.—Chiang Kai-shek receives 15 members of the Japanese Diet at the reception hall of the State Council building.—Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, requests French and International Settlement Councils to cooperate in suppressing prostitution.—Chiang Kai-shek notifies Gen. Ho Chen-chun of his appointment as chief military advisor of the State Council.—Overseas Chinese centribute $75,000, $25,000 of which is to be used to erect bronze tablet in memory of Tsai Kung-shih, murdered by Japanese troops at Tsinan, $5,000 to go to his family, and balance to families of those of his staff who suffered the same fate.—Preparations proceeding at West Lake, Hangchow, for national products exposition to be held March 1 to June 30.

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OLGA I. WOHLMAN, Plaint ff,
vs
MORRIS WOHLMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 3115
Civil No. 1331
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
20 Oct. 1928
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this twenty seventh day of September 1928 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of September 1928, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of September 1928 OLGA I. WOHLMAN, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 27th day of September 1928, NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 20th day of October 1928 ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 10th day of November 1928, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Black Democracy

The Story of Haiti, by H. P. Davis. Published by The Dial Press, New York, $5.00.

Judging from the titles of the recent books that have been published on Haiti it would seem that all authors who have chosen that turbulent island as a subject for a book are agreed on the fact that it is *black*. We have Black Haiti, which was written a few years ago by Blair Niles. Then there is that delightful story of the reign of Christophe, the first King of Haiti, which J. W. Vandercook published earlier this year under the title of "Black Majesty." And now H. P. Davis has given us the complete history of Haiti, which he calls "Black Democracy".

In Black Democracy Mr. Davis has endeavored to give a comprehensive history of the Haitian people from the discovery of the island in 1492 by Columbus, to the present date. He has lived in Haiti, where he is familiarly known as "High Power" Davis, for over twelve years. He is therefore, able to speak with authority on that part of the history of the country which comes within the scope of the present American occupation.

The author divides the history into six periods: the pre-Columbian or aboriginal period, the period of Spanish discovery and settlement, the period of French colonization and development, the period of internal strife ending in the emancipation of the slaves, the turbulent period of the black republic, and, finally, the period of American intervention. The first half of the book deals with the periods that lie between the discovery of Haiti, and the beginning of the series of revolutions in 1908 that led to the American Intervention. The balance of the book is devoted to the revolutionary period, 1908—1915, and to the intervention. The latter is discussed in great detail.

That part of the book devoted to American intervention will probably be read with the greater interest by the average reader. It is a subject that has been much in the public eye in America during the past decade. American policy in Haiti has been severely criticized, and it will be remembered that a Congressional investigation was conducted a few years ago for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attendant upon the occupation and administration of the country by the Marines. Mr. Davis calls a spade a "spade." He spreads the facts before his readers as he has been able to glean them from official documents, eye witnesses, and from personal experience. The reader is allowed to judge for himself as to the justice or injustice of the methods employed by the occupying force.

In the back of the book under "Exhibits" there appears an extremely interesting chart which shows the names of the rulers and Presidents of Haiti, their terms of office, color, etc. An analysis of this chart shows that during the one hundred and eight years of the life of the Republic between 1808 and the American intervention in 1915 there have been twenty-four Presidents. Seventeen of the twenty-four were deposed by revolutions; five died in office, of whom one died of poison, one as the result of an explosion in his palace, and one on the eve of a revolution; two only of the twenty-four were allowed to retire peacefully from office. Eleven of the twenty-four served for less than a year each. This analysis in itself explains the necessity for American intervention.

To the student of history this book stands as the only complete history of Haiti in one volume. To the student of political economy it offers some interesting data on the internal administration and finance of one of the most productive of the West Indian islands.

E. F. C.

Shanghai Oct. 16,1928.

Social Service in India

Village Uplift in India, by F.L. Brayne, M.C., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon District, Punjab. The Pioneer Press, Allahabad. 211 pages. 4 appendices.

The introduction states "This book does not pretend to be either a description of or a panacea for all the ills of rural India. It tries to describe the conditions of one district, the remedies devised for them and the machinery devolved to put these remedies into operation."

The author has given in notes, translations of propaganda literature, and given details of such other things as were incidental to his attempts to carry on what must be a thrilling and worth-while bit of social service among some of the needy and downtrodden of the earth. The book, while applying to a limited sphere, has much that may be used and applied in altered form to any country needing uplift work.

The Little Corsican

Napoleon, by Emil Ludwig. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1926

This is one of the outstanding biographies of Napoleon. Historically accurate, written in the style of a romance, free from prejudices, this biography of the Man of Destiny will continue to enjoy the popularity which it has already earned.

R. W. Emerson has treated Napoleon, in his essays on representative men as a man of the world. Indeed the Emperor was neither a man of letters nor a spiritual man but only a representative man of the world. The chief spring of his life was ambition. He wanted to become another Caesar or Alexander, leaving a great dynasty behind him. When in the full enjoyment of the glory of his Imperial dignity in France, he was most anxious to have a son to perpetuate his dynasty. He married the Austrian princess, divorcing Josephine, and had a son by her; but she was one of the first to denounce the Emperor.

Napoleon's first great mistake was to lavish too much attention on his brothers and sisters, none of whom had ability enough to hold the title given to him by the Emperor. The second mistake was his trust in Talleyrand who was always his secret enemy, and tried to sell him to others. Instead of depending on virtue and higher principles he relied on homicidal glory. The people of France loved him as long as he brought them glory, and fresh territory. When Britain and Prussia knocked at the door of Paris, they gave him up, and left him to his own fate. In utter despair the Emperor sought protection on a British warship, as a political refugee. He was treated as a prisoner and in spite of his protests was banished to St. Helena to die of malaria. He was condemned to a slow death, preceded by most humiliating experiences, at the hands of that infamous Englishman, Sir Hudson Lowe.

Napoleon was perhaps the first to uphold the primacy of the spirit over the sword. Though his empire was overthrown, his Code still lives, and his many utilitarian achievements still proclaim his glory. He was kind to his fallen foes, charitable to all, and tried to redress the wrongs that came to his notice. In his will he left his vast fortune to his generals, and soldiers or their families; he enriched France with the art treasures of Europe.

Napoleon rarely loved anybody in all his life Perhaps he gave a bit of his real heart to Josephine who was never faithful to him. The only woman, excepting his mother, who really cherished his memory, and offered to share his exile when all others had left him, was Countess Walewska.

The most impressive chapter in this book is the one describing the life of the Emperor in St. Helena. There is a bit of philosophy in it, as the writer slowly exposes how even his best friends, whom he had lifted up to high positions from obscurity, also left him in disgust, leaving him to die almost alone and unlooked after on the rock of St. Helena.

During his exile the Emperor often thought of the United States of America, and imagined that the people there, being democratic and liberal would have looked after him better had he chosen to go there instead of taking protection under John Bull.

A few days before his death the Emperor dictated his political testament to one of his friends in exile, Montholon, addressed to his son. This wonderful document, reproduced in the book under review, shows that Napoleon was not only a great military genius, but also a great statesman. The following extracts from the document may be of interest to the reader.— "My son should not think of avenging my death, he should profit by it. The aim of all his efforts should be to reign in peace.....*I was obliged to daunt Europe by arms; in the present day, the way is to convince her by reason* .....The fundamental principle of the constitution should be universal suffrage."

The Emperor was not a religious man. He was at heart a materialist, though he sometimes talked of a creator of the universe. He sought no religious consolation at the time of his death.

His death was most painful, and it brings tears to the eyes of the reader to see this great man slowly sinking, in great pain, without any effective medical treatment, in a room which was once used as a stable before the Emperor was allowed to occupy it.

This book paints Napoleon the man, his inner life, his affections, his emotions—all so graphically and accurately treated,—that the reader feels the presence of the Emperor about him, and in spite of his faults, begins to love him. Within two years the book has undergone twelve editions, and, in translation, reads like an original work.

H. P. SHASTRI

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4 Avenue Edward VII,
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46-377

Japanese Company Inaugurates Sea Plane Service

Captain T. Abe, flying a Japanese seaplane, arrived in Shanghai from Osaka, October 24, shortly before noon, and started again the following morning on his return trip to said city, thus opening up a proposed regular aerial service between China and Japan. Captain Abe immediately on his arrival wired his employers, the Japan Aeronautical Transportation Company, to put into operation the fleet of 15 seaplanes which they are holding for the Osaka-Shanghai service. These Japanese planes will carry passengers and mail.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Oct. 25	Approx. Yield to Maturity Oct. 25
Argentine Government..	6%	May 1, 1960	100	6.00
U. S. of Brazil	6½	„ Oct. 15, 1957	96¼	6.78
Republic of Chile.....	7	„ Nov. 1, 1942	102⅛	6.72
Republic of Chile.....	6	„ Jan 1, 1961	94	6 45
Republic of Finland.....	7	„ Mar. 1, 1950	100⅜	6.96
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal Loan.....	6½	„ Oct. 1, 1954	98⅜	6.60
French Government.....	7	„ Dec 1, 1949	108½	6.27
German Government....	7	„ Oct. 15, 1949	107¼	6.37
Kingdom of Italy.....	7	„ Dec. 1, 1951	97	7.27
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6	„ Mar. 1, 1958	95¼	6.88
Republic of Peru	7	„ Sep. 1, 1959	102	6.84
Republic of Peru	6	„ Dec. 1, 1960	91⅛	6 67
City of Vienna.....	6	„ Nov. 1, 1952	88¾	6.97
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6½	„ Jun. 30, 1957	97⅜	6.71
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	„ Apr. 30, 1961	92	6 60
German General Electric Co.	7	„ Jan 15, 1945	103¼	6.64
German General Electric Co.	6	„ May 1, 1948	93¾	6.61
Central Bank for Agriculture	6	„ Apr. 15, 1938	92	7.18
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	„ May 1, 1951	95¼	6.92
Saxon State Mortgage Institution.....	7	„ Dec. 1, 1945	99	7.09
Saxon State Mortgage Institution.....	6	„ Sep. 15, 1947	91	6.85
Tokyo Electric Light Co	6	„ Jun. 15, 1953	91	6.76
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.....	6½	„ July 1, 1944	96	6.92
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.....	6½	„ Jan. 1, 1941	99	6 62
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	„ Nov. 1, 1944	98¼	7.69
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.....	7%	Cum. Pfd. Stk.	85	8 24
Victory Talking Machine Co.	7	„ Cum. Pfd. Stk.	107½	6.51
General Mills, Inc.....	6	„ Cum. Pfd. Stk.	99½	6.03
Willys Overland Co.....	7	„ Cum. Pfd. Stk.	99	7.07
Belgian National Rwy Co. Poptg. Pfd. Stk.	(Amm. Shrs.)		85	7 06
Dodge Brothers, Inc., ...	7	„ Pfd. Stock	107	6.54
General Mills, Inc.....		Common Stock	71	——
Cannon Mills Co.....		Common Stock	47¾	——
Grasselli Chemical Company		Common Stock	66	——
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.....		Common Stock	41½	——
The National City Bank of New York Stock...			880	2.27
Republic of Panama....	5%	May 15, 1963	95½	5.28

The National City Company National City Bank Building 2A Kiukiang Road Shanghai, China.

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,

Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 24th October, 1928

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular the London silver market has fluctuated daily, to-day the price is unaltered at 26 1/16d per oz for spot, and for forward delivery it is 1/16d up, namely, 26 3/16d Silver markets are reported to be quiet and steady. The official T/T selling rate on London has been lowered to 2/7 1/4d

The feature of the week has been the advance in the value of the Yen, which to-day is quoted at 73 1/8. sellers, for near delivery, as against 72 one week ago. The improvement is laid to the suggestion of the possibility of an early removal of the embargo of the exportation of gold from Japan In the absence of demand for gold remittances, and export bills being more in evidence, the local exchange market has kept very steady.

Our market closed to-day with a very good undertone, and banks were selling for October delivery 2/7 3/8d. for T/T on London, on New Yory at 63 7/8, Yens 73 1/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls.66,382,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,406,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 75,900,000 a decrease of $ 1,840,000

Estimated value Tls 121,030,000 as against Tls. 122,316,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct 18th	Friday Oct. 19th	Saturday Oct. 20th	Monday Oct. 22	Tues. Oct. 23	Wed. Oct. 24
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/7 312	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 9/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16	2/7 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7 3/4	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2
T/T India	173.917	174	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
T/T France	1,619,583	1630	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615
T/T N. Y.	63.344	63 5/8	63 1/8	63 1/8	63 1/8	63 1/8	63 1/8
T/T Demand		63 3/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
T/T Hamburg		267	265	265	265	265	265
T/T H'kong	78.286	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 5/8	78 5/8	78 1/4
T/T Japan	72.536	72 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 3/8	73 1/4	74 1/8
T/T Batavia	157 469	158 1/4	157	157	157	157	157
T/T Straits	89.146	89 1/4	90	90	90	90	90
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/E. Cred D/A	2/9.312	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4	2/9 1/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9 5/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8	2/9 3/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.625	2/9 11/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 9/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,694,583	1700	1685	1685	1685	1685	1685
4 m/s N.Y.Lc	66.594	66 7/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66 7/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 3/8	66 7/8	66 7/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 11/16	26 1/16	26 9/16	26 3/8	26 5/16	26 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.58 1/8	G. $ 58	G. $.58	G.$.57 7/8	G $ 57 3/4	G. $.57 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)..... ...	Tls. 355 80	Tls. 357 30	Tls 356 40	Tls 361	Tls 360 30	Tls. 358 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110 90	110 90	110 90	110 90	110 30	110 90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72 375	72 4125	72.4	72 38/5	72.55	72.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3 1/2%	3%	3 1/2%	4%	4%	3 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.18
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4 7/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/8
,, 6 ,,	4½%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 1/8